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TASS STATEMENT DECRIES 'GOLDSTONE' NUCLEAR TEST

LD301944 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 30 Dec 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline; passages in brackets were not included in a similar version transmitted by TASS at 1905 GMT on 30 Dec]

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS -- A new underground nuclear explosion was set off at a U.S. range in Nevada on December 28, 1985. X-ray nuclear-pumped laser was tested during that explosion condenamed "Goldstone". That laser powered by the energy of a nuclear explosion, is created in the framework of the "star wars" programme and is designed for the use in space for hitting strategic ballistic missiles, their warheads, satellites and other targets in space.

The aforementioned action has been undertaken by the U.S. Administration in conditions when the Soviet Union has been keeping from any nuclear explosions for five months now.

[According to official U.S. information, this is the 16th test in the current year and the seventh nuclear explosion since the USSR announced a unilateral moratorium on such explosions and urged the United States to follow suit.]

Continuing nuclear tests, the U.S. Government increasingly opposes itself to the clearly expressed will of the overwhelming majority of states, [the demands of the broadest sections of the world public, ignores warnings coming from many influential politicians and public figures of the United States, members of the U.S. Congress.

It is quite apparent that the development of ever new means of warfare in space and on earth continued by the United States, contradicts the admission by the U.S. leadership that a nuclear war must never be fought and that there must be no attempts to achieve military superiority. The United States' actions do not go together with its declarations of the striving to make nuclear arms "impotent and obsolete", to reduce and eliminate them.]

Concern is also evoked by the fact that what takes place now is the testing of laser equipment for anti-ballistic weapons, for the use of such weapons in space.

[As is known, space-based ABM systems are prohibited by Article Five of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, a treaty of unlimited duration, which was ratified by the United States back in 1972. Besides that, the ABM treaty prohibits the testing the ABM anywhere, except for the ranges announced and registered in advance. Such ranges for the United States are Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific and the White Sands area in New Mexico.] The holding of tests for ABM purposes at the range of Nevada can be viewed with full ground as being not in keeping with the United States obligations under the afore-mentioned treaty.

[The creation of devices for making nuclear explosions in space, apparently, also expresses the line whose continuation might lead to the violation of Article Nine of the SALT-2 treaty, and of Article Four of the 1967 treaty on space, which prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons in space. This also cannot but give rise to serious concern.]

TASS is authorised to state that the continued tests of U.S. nuclear weapons are assessed by the Soviet Union's leadership as not suiting the interests of solving cardinal questions of security that form the pivot of relations between the USSR and the USA, the task of improving those relations, improving the international situation as a whole.

They do not indicate either the striving to ensure favourable conditions for working out concrete measures for the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth, that is, for the speeding up of the Geneva talks, which was agreed upon with the U.S. side during the summit meeting.

Nuclear tests must be stopped. This is the demand of reason, the demand of millions of people the world over and an objective political and military necessity. To pursue a responsible policy means to realise this and to draw corresponding practical conclusions. And peoples have a right to expect such conclusions from the U.S. Administration.

ZAMYATIN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN INTERVIEW

'Half-Hearted' U.S. Proposals

LD301238 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] In a New Year interview with the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS a senior official at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Zamyatin, has said that there are possibilities to start taking practical steps to cut down the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States. This was emphasized by the understanding reached at the recent summit meeting of the two countries in Geneva to do everything for stopping the arms race. At present, Leonid Zamyatin stresses, the Soviet and American plans differ greatly of course. American proposals are half-hearted and give away the desire of the United States and NATO to reach military superiority. Nevertheless compromises are possible.

'Points of Contact' Exist

LD311105 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 31 TASS -- Many people wonder today what course developments in Soviet-American relations and in world affairs in general will take after Geneva, Leonid Zamyatin says in an article entitled "After Geneva" and carried by the first issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS in 1986. One of the political results of the Soviet-American summit is that it has keyed up the interest of the world public in major international problems. The Soviet Union welcomes this heightened interest as an additional factor in favour of developments which are being sought by all the peace forces in the world. There also is evidence of a different process: The results of the Geneva meeting have also invigorated in the West the opponents of normalisation, the "superhawks," those who would like the U.S. Administration's policy towards the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole to remain as tough as it was or even to grow tougher.

There is a need today to concentrate efforts on the settlement of major questions which were not resolved at the Geneva summit, the author continues. It is necessary first and foremost for the two sides to refrain from actions which could hamper future agreements or erode the existing controls on the arms race. This presupposes, in particular, honest and precise compliance with the treaty limiting ABM systems and also further mutual respect for the relevant provisions of the SALT-2 treaty. What is most important, it is necessary to seek a real end to the arms race and practical steps to reduce the existing nuclear arms arsenals. There is a possibility to advance to these goals and there are points of contact between the positions of the USSR and the USA on the central question. At present Soviet and American proposals on nuclear arms reductions differ a good deal. The American proposals are half-measures and still are pervaded with a desire for military superiority for the USA and NATO as a whole. The Soviet Union nevertheless believes that solutions are possible and is prepared to look for them. If developments follow this course, the questions of dependable verifications will be resolved as well.

But it is necessary to shut the door through which weapons could get into outer space -- otherwise radical reductions in nuclear armaments are impossible.

There is a realistic chance today drastically to reduce the threat of nuclear war and eventually to remove it altogether, the author says. It would be a fatal mistake to miss that chance. It is to be hoped that what the American side said on SDI in Geneva -- and it advertised that "initiative" there in every way -- was not the last word. It is at the same time clear that the very fact of continued talks should not be a justification and cover for the arms race.

The Soviet Union offers an all-embracing complex of measures blocking every avenue for the arms race, the article says. Concrete proposals to this effect, tabled by the USSR in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm earlier, remain in force. The Soviet side regards with utmost seriousness the accords reached in Geneva and would be seeking to improve both the overall atmosphere and the contents of Soviet-American relations on the basis of mutual respect and full equality without any discrimination. The USSR is prepared to cooperate with the United States in good faith to seek the folding up of the arms race, its prevention in space and the improvement of the world situation. We are entitled to expect such an approach from the USA as well.

'HOSTILE RECEPTION' GIVEN TO CONGRESS SDI TEST BAN

LD301753 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 30 Dec 85

["The Pentagon Determined To Push Its Way Through" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The United States Congress has decided not to allow the holding of tests of U.S. anti-satellite weapons in the current fiscal year (till October 1986).

This decision of the U.S. Congress caught the attention of observers above all for the reason that its implementation could become an initial practical step of the USA toward implementing tasks formulated during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva -- the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth. And the ending of anti-satellite weapon tests by the United States, following the Soviet Union, could create a precedent for other measures facilitating the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements between the two great powers.

There exist in the world now real preconditions for an effective solution of the question of anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet Union has pledged itself never to be the first to put weapons into space. The Soviet Union is prepared for a radical solution of the question of anti-satellite weapons -- to agree on the renunciation of tests of any of such systems, on the banning of the creation of new and on the elimination of the existing anti-satellite weapon systems of the sides, and on banning tests and use of manned spaceships for military ends, including anti-satellite purposes.

Approval by the U.S. Administration of the decision of the Congress on temporary halting of tests of anti-satellite weapons would be a precedent in itself. This would be the first case in the past five years of the Pentagon's giving up tests of U.S. weapons not for "technical reasons" but out of the wish to show Washington's good will. As is known, the White House has so far been asserting that testing of U.S. weapons is part of the United States "honest efforts" to achieve agreement with the USSR on their ban.

Deplorably, reports show that the U.S. Administration gave a hostile reception also to the latest decision of the Congress.

Refusal of the Congress to appropriate funds for the further testing of anti-satellite weapons systems is viewed in the White House as a "blow at the President," A spokesman for the Pentagon told an observer of THE WASHINGTON POST that the Pentagon will find the way to get ahead, that is, to continue tests of those space strike systems.

The reputation of the present administration as a partner in the talks would undoubtedly be enhanced if the White House abandoned the absurd thesis: "To the ban of weapon tests through their continuation by the United States." The advance of international relations along the road charted in Geneva in November would also be facilitated.

RELIABILITY OF NUCLEAR TEST DETECTION CITED

LD282232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow 28 Dec (ADN) -- Academy of Sciences member Mikhail Sadovskiy, talking to GDR correspondents in Moscow, has reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness for the establishment of an international verification and observation service in the event of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It should have centers in Moscow, Stockholm, and Washington at its disposal, to which measurement data from the whole world would be available.

"It is no secret that I have attended many of the USSR's nuclear explosions. I was occupied here by the problem of identifying underground nuclear explosions," the USSR's leading expert in the verification of such experiments stated. He pointed out that as early as 1958, at the first negotiations on the problems of a nuclear test ban -- attended by the USSR, France, the Untied States, and Great Britain -- the experts agreed to put on record that definite verification is possible and realizable.

Recently, U.S. scientists have again confirmed on visits to the Moscow Earth Physics Institute which academy member Sadovskiy heads, that they have registered all Soviet nuclear tests in the United States. As the Soviet expert stressed, the present technological equipment makes it possible to detect underground nuclear explosions of even very small strength. There are also no differences of opinion with regard to the view that the currently existing network of seismological stations is sufficient to detect all types of underground nuclear tests.

In this connection, academy member Sadovskiy pointed out the result of an international experiment, in which 70 seismological stations in 37 states on all continents, including the Antarctic, participated. During this, more than 2,000 seismic tremors were evaluated in 1 and 1/2 months. This again provided proof that even the smallest nuclear explosions cannot be kept secret.

The results of the experiment, which was conducted on behalf of the UN disarmament conference, are to be presented in Geneva in March 1986 and create preconditions for an international test ban agreement, academy member Sadovskiy added.

The Soviet Union also is ready for on-site verification and is thus meeting one U.S. demand. "I believe that there can no longer be any reasons worth taking seriously for not joining our initiative. There is still time, albeit not very much, until our unilateral moratorium expires. It would be irresponsible not to make use of this chance."

U.S. INTRODUCES 'INSTABILITY' TO STRATEGIC BALANCE

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On December 31, 1983, the first nine American Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, which are a first nuclear-strike weapon, were deployed and put on combat alert in the FRG. According to the Pentagon's designs, 236 medium-range nuclear missiles, including 108 Pershing-2 missiles, are to be deployed in Western Europe by now. The stationing of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in close proximity to the Soviet Union's borders has introduced an element of instability in the East-West balance of strategic forces, nuclear confrontation has been further sharpened. This is happening through the fault of the U.S. Administration.

The Soviet Union does not believe that peace in Europe and all over the world can be strengthened through the build-up of arms. Yet, they in Washington, are, on the contrary, banking above all on stepping up militarisation in all directions, including now also outer space, through implementing the "star wars" programme.

Proceeding from the principle of equality and equal security, the Soviet side considers it necessary that a further deployment of nuclear weapons in the European continent be stopped and an effort be started towards their reduction. In general, the socialist countries declare for delivering Europe from all nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical ones. The USSR not only displays readiness for a reduction of medium-range missiles, but is also acting in this direction unilaterally. Thus in April this year a moratorium was announced on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Thus, the number of SS-20 missiles on stand-by alert in the European zone has been brought strictly into correspondence with the level of June 1984, and now their number totals 243 units. The main idea behind the Soviet attitude to this issue is that a strict balance between the USSR and NATO in medium-range nuclear weapons be established and maintained at a radically reduced level.

Thus, if the USA withdrew its ground-based Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the USSR would reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the European zone down to the level, in warhead count, corresponding to the level of nuclear weapons of Britain and France, the NATO allies of the United States. In principle, the USSR does not intend and does not desire to have in Europe a single warhead more in its medium-range missiles than there are warheads in the corresponding nuclear arsenal of the NATO countries deployed against it and against the other Warsaw Treaty member countries. The United States has refused to agree to a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in the hope of gaining unilateral advantages. Thus, Washington has demonstrated that it could not care less about the issue of nuclear security in Europe and that it does not seek a reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in that region.

REDUCTION OF INF IN EUROPE REMAINS 'ACUTE' ISSUE

PM271310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Fedorov article: "Two Different Lines"]

[Text] The reduction of nuclear arms in Europe is an acute, pressing problem in contemporary politics.

The Soviet Union, motivated by a desire to consolidate international security and lessen the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war, is making vigorous efforts to resolve it on a mutually acceptable basis. The Soviet side has put forward far-reaching proposals aimed at achieving this aim. If they were implemented, the quantity of medium-range missiles in Europe would decrease substantially. The balance between the USSR and NATO in the European zone in terms of these arms would be maintained at a radically lowered level.

With the aim of ensuring favorable conditions for reaching an accord about this, the Soviet Union, as is well known, introduced from April through November this year a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles. A decision to withdraw from combat standby a certain quantity of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the USSR's territory was announced in October. As a result the quantity of SS-20 missiles there decreased substantially and was reduced to the mid-1984 level.

The U.S. side is behaving differently. The other day a Pentagon spokesman announced at a briefing for journalists that 236 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will have been deployed in Western Europe by 31 December this year. This includes 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 32 cruise missile launchers. As is well known, four cruise missiles are deployed on each such launcher. These revelations by a spokesman for the U.S. military department were bound to prompt questions from the audience -- after all, the difference between the USSR and U.S. approaches is painfully clear. The Soviet side is taking practical steps to lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. But Washington is acting in the opposite direction -- it is both building up the quantity of its missiles in Europe and refusing to agree on reductions in them.

In this connection the following question was asked: What can the Pentagon say about the unilateral Soviet moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe? There was nothing to say, since the spokesman for the military department decided to pretend that the Pentagon "does not remember" this. However, even this was no help. The spokesman for the U.S. military department was immediately asked: What comment can he make on the fact of the Soviet side's dismantling of the stationary installations for the deployment of the missiles it has withdrawn from combat standby? He had to admit that this dismantling has taken place, but this, he said, means absolutely nothing. Why this is so, he did not of course explain. It means nothing -- and there's an end to the matter.

But you cannot forbid people to think and draw conclusions. Thus, for instance, F. Fabbri, chairman of the socialist faction in the Italian Senate, declared in connection with the question of the withdrawal from combat standby of some of the SS-20 missiles in Europe: "...it is quite impossible to take away the fact that this is important new proof of the Soviet leadership's desire to contribute to the process of talks on arms reduction. It is, of course, possible to seek tactical motives for this step, but it certainly cannot be said that someone who withdraws some of his missiles from combat standby wants war. We believe that the Soviet Union wants peace."

The briefing by the Pentagon spokesman is not, of course, a significant event in international life. But it encapsulates the present U.S. approach toward resolving the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. This approach consists of building up on any pretext its own grouping of first-strike missiles in the region while attempting either to ignore or to misrepresent and deliberately distort the USSR's actions aimed at reaching a constructive accord.

It is hardly necessary to explain that his line on the part of the U.S. military department is not conducive to progress at the talks on nuclear and space arms, whose course, as is well known, it was agreed to accelerate during the Geneva summit. Is it not time to draw practical conclusions from this rather than repeating the former unconstructive position? Europe's peoples are waiting for Washington to answer this question.

ANTONOV WRITES ON CEMA SCIENCE PROGRAM

PM301430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Permanent Representative in CEMA: "Following the Course of Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] The 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session in Moscow was a major event in the life of our country and the entire socialist community. The socialist states' heads of government examined and adopted an important international document -- the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, which was formulated by decision of the CEMA countries' economic summit.

The program is a document of historic importance. Its implementation, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the meeting in the Kremlin with the heads of the government delegations and secretaries of the fraternal parties' central committees who took part in the session, is called upon to make a major contribution to accelerating the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development and consolidating their unity and cohesion, which is in full accordance with the common course agreed at the meetings of their top leaders.

The program reaffirms with new force the peaceful orientation of our joint efforts. It shows that the fraternal countries' increasingly close collaboration within the CEMA framework serves life on earth and the cause of peace and that we collectively utilize the latest achievements of human genius for humane purposes. This accords with the foreign policy course pursued by our parties and governments of removing the threat of nuclear war and developing international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Particular emphasis should be placed on the social orientation of the program and the decisive significance of the human factor which it embodies. The real combination of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution creates the preconditions for raising people's level of well-being and living standards, fundamentally improving their working and living conditions, further developing culture, education, and public health, and considerably increasing the production of consumer goods.

The acceleration envisaged by the program in the process of the gradual rapprochement and equalization of levels of economic development and the enhancement of the effectiveness of scientific, technical, and economic aid from the European CEMA countries to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongola are also truly socialist in nature.

In advancing the initiative for the formulation of the comprehensive program, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government proceeded from the premise that the leading link in the fraternal countries' economic strategy at the present stage is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It is to this that the center of gravity in the development of the fraternal countries' national economy has shifted. It is here that the fate of the economic competition between the two systems is being decided.

Socialism has already proved its decisive advantages over capitalism through more dynamic rates of economic development. The present 5-year period is cogent confirmation of this. The CEMA countries' national income will show an increase of 18 percent in 1981-1985, whereas the figure for the developed capitalist states will be 12 percent, and 6 percent for the EEC countries. The corresponding indicators for gross industrial output will be 18, 10, and 3 percent.

The task is now to spurt ahead in the sphere of science and technology as well and to start the path to the technological era of the 21st century. To this end it is planned to develop and introduce into production fundamentally new generations of machines and mechanisms and highly efficient techniques and materials ensuring rapid progress in strategically important fields of science and technology, the structural reorganization of the national economy, and its placing on an intensive footing.

The course of intensifying and retooling the national economy and on this basis cardinally improving labor productivity is enshrined in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. This course is also reflected in the program documents of the other fraternal parties. So we unanimously regard the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 as an important step in pooling efforts and resources and in concentrating the socialist community's creative potential and material resources on the main directions of scientific and technical progress in the interests of accelerating their socio-economic development and strengthening technical and economic invulnerability vis-a-vis the west.

The comprehensive program envisages specific measures in five priority directions: the computerization [elektronizatsiya] of the national economy; comprehensive automation, including flexible production systems; the faster development of the nuclear power industry; the creation of new materials and techniques; and the development of bio-technology. These directions have not been casually chosen. They form the basis of the present revolutionary shifts in science, technology, and production and therefore will determine technical progress not only until the end of the present century but also in the longer term.

It should particularly be noted that as they embark on implementing the comprehensive program the CEMA countries have already scored considerable successes in these spheres and have done major scientific groundwork making it possible to develop and assimilate new equipment and technology at a faster pace. There is, for instance, computer equipment, microelectronics, standarized components [yedinaya elementnaya baza], modern communications facilities, robots, flexible production systems, and more. Thus for more than 15 years now the fraternal countries have been producing computers through joint efforts -- general-purpose computers of the integrated "ryad" system, minicomputers, and personal computers. Today 30 research institutes and design bureaus and over 70 plants employing more than 300,000 people take part in their creation. In the last 15 years reciprocal trade in computer facilities has increased 32 times over. The world's largest-scale production sharing in the production of nuclear power station equipment, in which around 50 associations and enterprises in 8 countries are taking direct part, is also being successfully implemented.

What do the fraternal countries expect from the implementation of the program?

Its practical implementation will make it possible to considerably increase the rate of economic development and to ensure qualitative shifts in the structure and technical standard of the national economy. It is planned to supply all spheres of production and social life extensively with computer facilities. Flexible production systems, rotary conveyer lines, industrial robots, precision equipment, highly accurate measuring equipment, and other most modern machines will be created and introduced in leading sectors.

The power industry will undergo profound qualitative restructuring. The efficiency and reliability of power supplies will improve. The utilization of organic fuel will decrease, and heat supplies to cities and environmental conservation will improve. Fundamentally new types of materials possessing valuable properties such corrosion- and radiation-resistance, heat-resistance, wear-resistance, and other properties will be widely used. Industrial techniques for producing and working them will be developed and the development of the most important sectors of machine building and of the national economy will be accelerated on this basis. It is planned to create means of preventing and effectively treating serious illnesses, to sharply increase food resources, to improve the national economy's supply of raw materials, to assimilate new renewable energy sources, and to further develop waste-free production units.

The following figures show what all this will yield. Social labor productivity in the CMEA countries will approximately double by the year 2000. Labor expenditure will be reduced and raw and other materials and energy will be saved. The introduction of automated research systems will shorten design times by a factor of 2-3 and will ensure an increase of 25-50 percent in designers' labor productivity. The utilization of flexible production systems will increase labor productivity by 50-300 percent and will reduce by 40 percent the time taken to switch to producing new output.

These indicators relate not only to technical parameters. Labor will become more creative and meaningful and the number of people engaged in heavy physical and unattractive work will be reduced. Opportunties for satisfying the population's various needs will increase, including through the development of the material base of the services sphere and the widespread introduction of the most modern domestic appliances. As a result it will be possible to make more rational use of nonworking time.

The fraternal countries' communist and workers parties have carried out much work to place the implementation of the program on a firm organizational footing. It has been deemed advisable to specify umbrella organizations as the main component ensuring the implementation and coordination of the measures envisaged in the program.

Mighty intersectorial science and technology complexes, science and production associations, and research organizations have been brought into action as the umbrella organizations in our country. They have already accumulated much experience of implementing and coordinating research on large-scale problems and usually head the study of problems in accordance with unionwide and sectorial scientific and technical programs. For instance, the intersectorial science and technology complex created on the basis of the world-renowed Ye.O. Paton Arc Welding Institute is the umbrella organization for automated equipment for welding, fusing, soldering, and thermal cutting; the experimental science and production institute for metal-cutting machine tools performs the same functions with regard to the creation of flexible production systems for various industrial purposes; and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General Genetics does so with regard to the development of methods of genetic engineering. As the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries note, the active inclusion of Soviet organizations and the Soviet Union's tremendous economic, scientific, and technical potential in the comprehensive program's implementation guarantees the success of our accomplishments in the future.

The program's implementation will make it possible as early as in the next 3 years to start introducing samples of new output and technology into production.

The task is to organize the large-scale production of new equipment, technology, and materials on the basis of extensive specialization and sharing and to ensure that there is a pooling of efforts throughout the entire cycle -- from research and development to the organization of series production and mutual deliveries of output.

The quest for new and more efficient forms of cooperation is more important than ever for this purpose. The creation of joint science and production associations working on the basis of common plans like the two Soviet-Bulgarian associations which already exist in the machine tool building sphere, and also the "Interrobot" multilateral science and production association seems promising. Joint enterprises and forms, design bureaus, laboratories, international collectives of scientists, and experimental production units can also be an important organizational form.

The program's targets are to be included in the CEMA countries' 5-year plans for economic and social development in 1986-1990. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the problems outlined for study jointly with the CEMA countries are closely linked with the targets reflected in our scientific and technical programs. They are included in the state plan for 1986, are incorporated in the draft of the new 5-year plan, and are backed up by the necessary material, financial, and manpower resources. Effective measures aimed at implementing these targets are also being taken in the other CEMA countries.

The fulfillment of the program is complex, innovatory and large-scale venture that requires hard work. It faces research and production collectives in the CEMA countries with very responsible tasks and summons them to seek new, more effective solutions of complex problems.

MESSNER ADDRESS AT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION REPORTED

AU300615 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 85 p 7

[Speech by by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the 41st Extraordinary CEMA Session in Moscow on 17 December]

[Text] I voice my full approval of the presented draft of a "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Until the Year 2000" and of the session's draft resolution. Poland will undertake all necessary action to implement the decisions contained in these documents. The acceptance of this program by the CEMA member-countries is bringing to an end one of the stages of constructive cooperation in implementing the decisions of the Moscow summit. The supreme purpose of this work is to make a qualitative breakthrough in the development of the socialist economy, raise society's standard of living, and strenghening the international position and defense potential of our countries.

The rivalry between the two political systems, which has accompanied socialism since the beginning of its existence, has intensified dangerously in recent years. Although the Geneva meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan has aroused the hopes of nations for a peaceful settlement of affairs and reduction in the military danger, the chief sphere of contemporary rivalry -- the race for technological superiority -- is still on and growing. Tendencies to restrict the flow of technology on an international scale and to use it for political contests, apart from its use as an economic weapon, are growing in the highly developed capitalist countries. This is shown by the latest COCOM meeting in Paris, which discussed the question of making exports of technology to the socialist countries subject to more stringent control.

In such a situation, the socialist community's answer can only be to pool its research and development potential in order to cope with the international competition and to take the initiative into its own hands. This is a task of historic significance. As Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, stressed at the end of the Moscow summit, "This is more necessary than ever before in the face of the challenge and discrimination."

Poland is particularly interested in participating in the areas covered by the "program." These are: -- First, electronics, electrotechnology, telecommunications, and data processing systems which determine qualitative changes to the standard of living and working conditions. This applies in particular to microelectronics; -- Second, the automation and robotization of technological processes and high-efficiency equipment, leading to a low consumption of materials and energy and to high productivity and quality of goods; -- Third, highly efficient technology for food production, especially biological science and other solutions which reduce losses in agriculture and the food economy; -- Fourth, energy production, particularly nuclear energy and a universal application thereof; -- Fifth, the production of new construction materials, as well as materials with special physical and chemical properties.

Our interest in these areas has been expressed in our desire for Polish organizations to adopt the function of coordinating a series of topics and tasks. The priority paths of action as set out in the "program" run parallel to the key tasks contained in the country's socioeconomic development program. Examining the topics which we will deal with together with the fraternal states is also one of the basic criteria for establishing a Polish plan of scientific and technological progress for the years 1986-90. Practically all of the topics in the "program" will be included in a system on central programs of development, research, and government orders supervised by state bodies.

In order to permit their effective implementation, it is essential to guarantee the proper economic and organizational conditions for the development of science and technology. We foresee a growth in spending on science and technology. According to the 1986-90 plan, we will spend 30 percent more on research and development out of the national income. We will set up a scientific and technological development fund, which will permit the financing of selected research and development work, encourage inventiveness, and pay for imports of essential scientific apparatus and materials. We are working on ways of encouraging enterprises to contribute a considerable part of their profits to development work. These incentives will be in the form of tax concessions, preferences for receiving supplies, and suitable wage systems. We are preparing an incentive wage system for research establishments that will make the wages fund and effects of new research dependent on the actual work results in an enterprise and on inventive energy.

In has been decided to introduce a new system of controlling scientific-technological progress as of the beginning of the 1986-90 period. A Committee for Scientific-Technological Progress and its executive body, the Office of Scientific-Technological Progress and Invention, have also been created. These bodies have been charged with shaping a strategy for technological development and for implementing scientific-technological policy.

In our work on improving the development conditions for science and technology, we will reach for the best experience of the CEMA countries as well as of the world. The experience of the USSR's so-called centers of engineering as new ways of rapidly working out and deploying the latest technology on a broad scale may serve as an example.

All these activities should bring considerably faster results in research work and hence consolidate Poland's role as a joint participant in implementing the "comprehensive program." Working out a program, even the best one, is merely the beginning. Implementing it and achieving the desired goals depends to a major extent on proper organization and more effective cooperation involving all stages, from planning new technology right down to mastering production.

As a community, we posses a huge intellectual potential. Our countries' expenditure on research out of their national incomes is constantly growing. However, the results achieved are not commensurate with the potential being applied. One must assume this is the result of still not making full use of all the possibilities of cooperation. It may also be caused by a lack of agreement on the scientific-technological policy to be followed, a repetition of research, insufficient cooperation in the manufacture of high-quality apparatuses, and a poor exchange of information and poor production license influx. Life is forcing us to intensify cooperation and seek unconventional solutions. An example of this innovative approach is the speeding up of work on the "comprehensive program," which was meant to be adopted in the middle of 1986. What seemed impossible in such a short time is a fact today. Although tightly packed, the tasks and datelines specified in the draft resolution must be adhered to if we want to reach the set goal.

Another example of rapid action is the compilation of three agreements stemming from the program. They will be signed during the session, and they concern the development and introduction of automatic planning systems, a uniform system of transmitting information by means of ultra-thin light transmission tubes, and the creation of a joint organization called "Interrobot." Thus, the implementation of the comprehensive program has commenced at the same time as its adoption. May this rate of work continue in the future as well. Research, especially that involving complete research, development, and production cycles, is costly and requires enormous financial outlays. We are all suffering a lack of funds, coupled with the large size and importance of the economic tasks we wish to perform. Achieving and accelerating technological progress determines the performance of all other tasks. We must find the funds for progress even if it means postponing other tasks facing the economy;

That is why in order to create the best conditions for implementing the comprehensive program, Poland has suggested that apart from being paid for out of national resources and credits from CEMA banks, development work also be financed out of special funds set up jointly by the member-states concerned.

We believe it is necessary to concentrate more firmly than ever before the efforts of scientists and specialists and to develop direct cooperation between research establishments and production enterprises, including the creation of joint research centers, planning bureaus, and so on. Just as is the case with national establishments, these establishments too should be assured of modern equipment and apparatus, as well as access to documents, licenses, and know-how [word appears in English]. They should be assured of rapid mutual deliveries of components and technological designs. An efficient system of exchanging scientific, technological, and economic information will have an enormous role to play. We attach particular importance to joint investments and joint enterprises, regarding these solutions as an important stimulus for joint research efforts.

I wish to state with satisfaction that we have achieved consensus in working out the comprehensive program. This illustrates the cohesion of our economic community and the desire to enhance the processes of integration. The success of our undertakings is based on an ideological and political unity, defense alliance, and the interaction of our constantly growing economic, allied, and friendship potentials.

Today we will make a decision that is of great importance to speeding up the development of our socialist community, for the good of our countries. The task facing us exceeds the national framework. It requires a pooling of our material and intellectual potentials. This will only be possible if we adopt an innovative attitude and depart from traditional patterns of cooperation wherever these delay and exacerbate this enormous work. Only this kind of approach will assure us of success and of meeting the challenge posed to us by modern times.

KORZIN VIEWS CEMA, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

LD282147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Commentary by Political Observer Valeriy Korzin on CEMA and Scientific-Technical Progress from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, Comrades! Life has convincingly shown that with the fraternal relations in the socialist community as they now are, the greater the interaction between its participants, the easier it is to solve their national problems. This is embodied in the very idea of socialism. Lenin once predicted that under socialism the masses of the working people would not agree to reticence on purely economic grounds.

We are now entering a new stage of development. In it, it is precisely the expansion and improvement of economic integration and cooperation which will be decisive. It was just a year and a half ago that the Moscow CEMA conference put forward as a general task a collective solution to questions of scientific-technical progress. Quite a lot has already been done in that year and a half. Take, for example, the recently created Soviet-Bulgarian machine-building association. It was a principally new approach to combining the design and production potential of the two countries, when everything from future planning to marketing manufactured output is built on the base of a single plan, and where there is a common budget. Now a multilateral agreement on robot techology has been signed.

There is no time for wavering; time flies. Scientific-technical progress has today become a political question, a key question of competition between two world systems. One of the main postulates of the foreign-political course of the present U.S. Administration is to count on our alleged technical backwardness. This is indeed wishful thinking. We have at our disposal a powerful production base, qualified cadres and a considerable scientific potential. We now have an integrated program of scientific-technical progress. It was approved at the 41st CEMA session. This is a kind of compass of our progress toward the 21st century. We should, however, remember that even the most accurate compass merely indicates direction; it takes a person to actually travel the road.

As has already been reported at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a decision has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on implementing an integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries. The decision envisages the creating of all the necessary conditions to insure that Soviet organizations and enterprises actively join in the fulfillment of the program. Similar measures are now being taken in other states of the socialist community.

The coming 5-Year Plan is due to become a 5-Year Plan of accelerated scientific-technical progress. The rate of this acceleration will depend on how the plans are translated into concrete deeds and on the efforts of each and every country; in a word, on how all of us work.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM282000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] The year 1985, which was packed with events of great historical importance, is ending. Some of those events pose terrible dangers for mankind, others inspire hope. The dangers are obvious. They lie in the continuing unchecked arms race and the persistent attempts by militarist circles to spread it to space. They lie in the blatant violations of the independence and sovereignty of a number of states and outside interference in the peoples' internal affairs. But it is also obvious that these processes are generating growing opposition everywhere and are increasing the responsibility of all countries and peoples for the fate of universal peace.

Consistent Course

The year that is ending convincingly demonstrated the positive influence of socialism on the course of world events. Political and economic ties among the socialist community countries were considerably stepped up and deepened. The mechanism for efficient contacts was improved and there was closer coordination of foreign policy activity. The Warsaw Pact states set their sights on increasing the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation by harmoniously combining their national and international interests. The meetings between the leaders of the fraternal countries in Moscow, Warsaw, Sofia, and Prague were important landmarks along that road.

The Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 has just been signed in the Soviet capital. Its implementation will accelerate the socioeconomic development of the 10 fraternal states and will pool their joint efforts in such priority avenues of scientific and technical progress as electronics, automation, nuclear power, the creation of new materials, and biotechnology. All this will increase socialism's prestige and influence in the world and will ensure the community's technological independence of and invulnerability to imperialist pressure and blackmail. After all, the United States and certain of its allies are not abandoning their attempts to use various bans and limitations to isolate the socialist countries from the latest achievements of science and technology, hoping to hamper their development.

At their Sofia meeting the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed that they will continue to strive to develop relations with all the other socialist states. In this connection they stated their readiness to collaborate with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The USSR welcomes the position of the PRC, which opposes the militarization of space, and its statement on its refusal to use nuclear weapons first. Receiving Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and vice premier of the PRC State Council, in Moscow the other day, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's sincere desire for a serious improvement in relations with the PRC. The year that is ending was a portentous one for bilateral ties. For the first time after a prolonged interval there were exchanges of parliamentary delegations and visits at the deputy head of government level, trade turnover grew substantially, and cultural and scientific exchanges were stepped up.

Further progress in strengthening cooperation between our two socialist countries would accord with the long-term fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the interests of peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

This week Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, paid an official visit to the USSR. His meetings and talks with Soviet leaders were devoted to cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in 1986-1990 and the longer term. In discussing the situation in the Far East, where imperialism's military activeness has recently been sharply stepped up, the Korean side noted the urgency of a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia. The Soviet side reaffirmed its support for the DPRK's constructive initiatives envisaging the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, and the development of a North-South dialogue as the foundations for the country's independent [samostoyatelnyy] democratic unification.

Accords and Actions

M.S. Corbachev's October visit to France and his November summit with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva are undoubtedly among the most important international events of the year.

The talks in Paris with French President F. Mitterrand and the talks with other political and public figures laid a good basis for the further development of friendly Soviet-French relations and promoted the strengthening of European security. The Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the militarization of space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms, and developing fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole, put forward during the visit, convincingly demonstrated the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course.

There has been a certain warming of the international climate as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. Certain points of contact (rather, potential points of contact) have also appeared in the range of problems under discussion at the talks on nuclear and space arms. Progress at the talks will depend first and foremost on how the accord reached at the Geneva summit is fleshed out in material terms. And it is the progress of the talks that will determine whether 1986 will justify the peoples' hopes of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

The core of Soviet-U.S. relations has been and remains the problem of security -- the quest for agreements that ensure identical security for both sides. It is probably necessary to get accustomed to strategic parity as the natural state of Soviet-U.S. relations. But the logical conclusion from this is that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union must open the door to military rivalry in new spheres, specifically in space. Washington's adherence to the "star wars" program has now become the main obstacle to a radical reduction in nuclear arsenals.

The imperial and hegemonist thrust of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is to reacquire a military advantage over the Soviet Union and scientific and technical superiority over the other capitalist countries and to return the commanding role in the world to the United States. The USSR sees no sense in reducing arms on earth while simultaneously deploying them in space. Why create missiles to destroy missiles if there is a more reliable and secure way leading directly to the goal: agreeing to reduce and subsequently eliminate nuclear missile arsenals?

The Soviet Union, faithfully in keeping with the spirit of Geneva, is seeking to promote the work initiated at the meeting through practical steps, including unilateral steps.

The fixed installations for a certain number of SS-20 missiles in the European zone, which were withdrawn from operational readiness as a sign of goodwill, have been dismantled (but the Pentagon is keeping to its original schedule: On 31 December there will be 236 medium-range U.S. missiles deployed in Western Europe, including all 108 Pershing-2 missiles). The USSR is continuing to refrain from testing antisatellite weapons despite that fact that tests are continuing in the United States.

As for Washington, it has not responded to any of our constructive signals and has not taken a single practical step in the security sphere in keeping with the significance of the Geneva accords. This is all due to the efforts of reactionary circles in the United States which are still banking on confrontation in their desire to inhibit or, even better, interrupt the process which was started in Geneva. Are the deliberate acceleration of the "star wars" program and the attempts to involve the British and FRG scientific-technical and industrial potentials in its implementation and to compel Japan to take part in the venture as well really compatible with the spirit of the meeting? In this case the threat of military rivalry in space is beginning to assume global dimensions.

Unfortunately, many pronouncements by U.S. Administration leaders, including the U.S. secretary of state, contrast strikingly with the language of the Geneva meeting. Politicians should be able to see the point beyond which rhetoric destroys trust and hinders constructive dialogue. But when the political and territorial realities in Europe are questioned, this is playing with fire. It is ridiculous to claim that the buildup of military might offered the United States the chance of talks with the Soviet Union. Such statements are harmful as well as false, because they are an attempt to justify the arms race and could also make it difficult to hold the next Soviet-U.S. meeting.

To avoid hindering the achievement of future accords, both sides must first of all refrain from actions which block talks and undermine active inhibitors of the arms race.

Banning Nuclear Explosions

In bidding farewell to 1985 it is appropriate to recall the Delhi declaration made at the very beginning of the year. In January the leaders of six states located on different continents -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- confirmed the urgency of their appeal, which was for a total halt to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery means, a freeze on nuclear arsenals, and an immediate start on substantial reductions. The Delhi declaration allocated the key role in this to a treaty putting an end to nuclear tests.

Banning all nuclear explosions is the simplest and most feasible way of stopping the engine of the arms race. Indeed, this in itself would halt the creation of new and the improvement of existing types of nuclear weapons. And there would also be a gradual and even process of disintegration of the arsenals accumulated by each side. Finally, mankind would be saved from the dangerous side effects of nuclear explosions.

That is why the Soviet Union's bold step to mark the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy was one of the most memorable events of the year. As is known, the USSR unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions as of 6 August and urged the United States to do the same.

The USSR first put forward a proposal on banning all nuclear tests as long as 30 years ago, soon after some Japanese fishermen suffered the after-effects of a U.S. thermonuclear explosion on Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific.

Thanks to the USSR's efforts, a treaty was signed in 1963 on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. At the time our country proposed a ban on underground tests as well, but the Western powers would not have this.

In 1974 and 1976 the USSR and the United States concluded treaties limiting the yield of underground nuclear weapon tests and regulating nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (which, unfortunately, were not ratified by the U.S. side).

In 1977, again on our initiative, the USSR, the United States, and Britain embarked on the elaboration of a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban. They managed to agree on practically all the provisions of the treaty. But in 1980, when there was a real chance of agreement, the United States refused to continue the negotiations.

There are no reasonable arguments against a nuclear test ban.

The U.S. side's claims that monitoring is difficult have no basis. The USSR and the United States possess the requisite national technical facilities for this.

Incidentally, it was Washington which blocked international exchange of seismological data and geological and geophysical descriptions of test sites which would have made reciprocal monitoring even more reliable. Its effectiveness would be further guaranteed by renunciation of all nuclear explosions -- for military and for peaceful purposes.

In the USSR's opinion, international systems of verification are also acceptable. For example, one could take up the proposal by the authors of the Delhi declaration to set up stations on the territories of their states to verify that tests have stopped. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement with the United States on certain forms of on-site inspection, provided that it is the total renunciation of all nuclear explosions that is being monitored, and not the use of foreign observers to rubber-stamp them [sentence as published].

The White House is surrounding the halting of tests with an impenetrable wall of preliminary conditions. It says that both sides must first radically reduce nuclear arsenals, balance conventional armaments, and strengthen mutual confidence. As we can see, it is turning everything upside down: It is not the renunciation of tests that should slow down the arms race and pave the way to an agreement, but the other way round.

U.S. Administration spokesmen state that the United States needs the tests to be sure that its nuclear potential is effective. The U.S. press is far more specific on this point. Washington does not want to halt tests because it would then have to abandon development of the nuclear-triggered X-ray laser, which has a key role to play in the SDI program. Underground tests are to be carried out at the Nevada test site for the purpose of creating this laser, which uses the energy of a thermonuclear explosion in space.

The broadest strata of the world public are calling on the United States to follow the Soviet Union's good example and halt all nuclear explosions. If the two major powers act together on such an important question for mankind, it will indeed be a step of supreme significance.

40TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION VIEWED

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[P. Vladimirskiy article: "A Crucial Stage: The 40th UN General Assembly Session Demonstrated the Collective Will for Cooperation]

[Excerpt] The 40th UN General Assembly session has basically ended. The forums of the world community are invariably noteworthy events, but this one was of special significance. This was because of the difficult and in many ways curcial nature of the current stage in international development. "Today," M.S. Gorbachev's message to the participants in the jubilee General Assembly session to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations said, "more than ever before, what is needed is joint efforts by the states and peoples to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind."

For a Breakthrough in World Affairs

The Soviet Union's energetic new foreign policy steps were an important factor for positively influencing the international situation and ensuring constructive work, on the whole, by the session. Many participants in the assembly received as concrete manifestations of a responsible approach to world affairs the Soviet Union's imposition of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the halting of the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and the removal from operational readiness of the SS-20 missiles additionally deployed in the European zone earlier, and the putting forward of proposals on preventing an arms race in space and ensuring its peaceful exploration and on radically reducing -- by 50 percent -- corresponding Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms. All this played a considerable part in ensuring that the atmosphere at the session was marked by a shift from the pessimism which prevailed in recent years to hope for a way out of the impasse created by the imperialist circles' policy of militarism and diktat.

From the General Assembly platform, the idea of the need for a decisive breakthrough for the better in world affairs rang out persistently. The UN members expressed the desire to promote such a breakthrough and make what contribution they could to achieving it. Welcoming the meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Geneva, they often put forward ideas consonant with the Soviet approach to dialogue. Thus the assembly demonstrated the international community's awareness that the situation in the world is too dangerous to go on postponing practical measures to improve it. The session's most important decisions not only reflect the collective will to ensure a turn from confrontation to cooperation, but also outline ways of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. This result was to a considerable extent due to coordinated actions by the socialist countries, including the peace initiatives jointly put forward in Sofia by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. Each fraternal country made its contribution to strengthening the positions of peace and socialism.

The GDR delegation played an important role in the elaboration of resolutions on a range of nuclear questions, including the appeal to all states with nuclear weapons to follow the example of the USSR and the PRC and pledge not to be the first to use such weapons. The Hungarian representatives worked actively on the resolution of the problem of ending nuclear tests. The Bulgarian delegation worked on questions of mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament and the limitation of naval activity.

The session's decisions reflected Poland's proposal on studying the consequences of an arms race in space. The CSSR delegation developed the initiative on international cooperation in the disarmament sphere, and Mongolia on ensuring the peoples' right to peace. On a proposal from Romania, the assembly adopted an appeal to states in conflict to immediately cease hostilities and embark on talks. On Vietnam's initiative, the question of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia continued to be exampled. A Cuban initiative helped to formulate the urgent problem of the foreign debt of developing countries in the West.

In UN circles attention was drawn to the fact that the PRC delegation came out in a constructive vein on a whole series of questions, supporting the majority of decisions on questions of arms limitation. The nonaligned and neutral states and, on some issues, individual states allied with the United States adopted positions of realism and responsibility. There was a wide response for the proposals put forward by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden on curbing the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and preventing an arms race in space. "Let us cure the world of the madness of nuclear militarism," Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, appealed in his speech at the session.

The assembly's attention was focused on the central problems of war and peace. This was promoted by the examination, on the USSR's proposal, of the question of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of nonmilitarization. As a counterweight to the sinister "star wars" plans, a "star peace" program was put before the international community -- a program of mutually advantageous cooperation, including the creation of a world space organization.

As a result a resolution was adopted, drawn up by the nonaligned states taking account of proposals from the USSR, the PRC, Poland, and a number of other countries, calling for the prevention of an arms race in space. Noting the need to refrain from actions contrary to this goal, the assembly answered, in essence, the attempts by the United States, as well as the FRG and Britain, to put the "star wars" plans beyond criticism. The resolution orients us toward the development of international cooperation in space. The fact that 151 states voted for it shows where the international community's will is directed. The United States, which abstained, accompanied only by the puppet Grenadian regime, found itself in isolation. The decisions adopted on disarmament problems basically reject the distorted logic whereby, in order to disarm, it is first necessary to arm yourself even more. They point to another path -- that of curbing the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and preventing its spread to new spheres.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions promoted the formulation of nuclear arms limitation questions in a more acute form than before. The assembly called on the other states possessing nuclear weapons to take a similar step and conclude a treaty banning all test explosions of these weapons. If the United States were to follow the USSR's example, this would be an important stage on the path to the attainment of a goal mapped out in a number of resolutions of the assembly.

The desire to ensure measures in arms limitation and disarmament was reflected in the session's adoption of 71 resolutions, the majority of which name particular steps in this direction. The vast majority of UN members voted for them. It is indicative that the United States voted against 28 times, and on 6 of these occasions it was totally alone, and on 8 was in the company of representatives of 1 or 2 countries.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE CRITICIZES U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

LD301913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1816 GMT 30 Dec 85

["It Is Time They Were Cured on 'Interference Complex'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- The newspaper PRAVDA publishes an editorial article [redaktsionnaya statya] in its 31 December issue, which says:

Neglect of the norms of international conduct and disregard for the realities of the present-day world do not show anywhere so clearly as in the so-called regional policy of the United States. It can only be called "regional" conditionally; to highlight one aspect of Washington's overall political course in international affairs, namely its line toward countries that seek to pursue an independent policy and do not want to follow U.S. prescriptions.

What is at issue in effect is the U.S. Administration's approach to a larger part of the world's countries. If one takes a careful look at U.S. actions, it is not difficult to see that in principle Washington's approach to any state, whether allied or not, ideologically close or vice versa, is based on the same pivot. The substance of this approach is a great-power arrogance, claims to hegemony, intolerance of independence, dictates in all manner of forms, and peculiarly U.S. egoism.

Which of the United States' NATO allies -- and they seemingly belong among privileged friends -- has not itself felt the strict discipline established and jealously maintained by Washington in this alliance of supposedly equal partners? At every step the West European states, Japan, and members of the ANZUS bloc are unambiguously shown where the limits of their political independence lie. It is a good thing when the matter ends in a shout and verbal threats.

"Friends" from the developing countries' category are treated even less ceremoniously. They could have their "oxygen cut off" altogether, as they say, if they get in the United States' way anywhere. There are more than enough examples of this in countries of the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

Washington loves to talk about political pluralism. But these are words. The facts testify to something different. It is sufficient to recall how the United States has reacted when the prospect has arisen -- as a result of the functioning of the democratic process -- of representatives of left-wing forces entering one or another government. Do those who stifled democracy in Chile have the moral right to speak about democracy and political pluralism?

Recently, representatives of the administration have been expatiating particularly frequently to the effect that international tension is engendered, first and foremost, by regional conflict situations. The purpose here is a dual one. As a matter of fact, they are not concealing it. On the one hand, it is to distract attention from the global threat that Washington's plans for the escalation of the arms race and for spreading it into new spheres entail, and from its unwillingness to resolve security questions.

On the other hand, it is a clear attempt to conceal the fact that the existing tension in individual regions of the world as well as the emergence and expansion there of sharp conflict is the result of U.S. policy, a policy which is increasingly oriented toward interfering in the affairs of sovereign states. Ideological intolerance is being transformed into direct actions aimed at overthrowing governments that are objectionable to the United States and at altering the sociopolitical order chosen by one people or another.

How does the regional problem come about? The techniques of this process can be observed through the example of Central America. Washington was not pleased by the fact that the people of Nicaragua chose a path or development which departs from the framework of U.S. ideas on what the extent of independence in an independent state should be in a region arbitratily declared to be a "zone of the exclusive interests" of the United States.

The U.S. Administration spokesmen are profoundly mistaken if they think people have forgotten where the so-called "contras" came from. Their origins are in the professional killers, the Somozist "guards" hired by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Earlier, the formation of these bandit groups and their training and dispatch into Nicaragua were considered "secret operations" of the CIA. However, they were not such a secret from the start.

Now these hirelings are called nothing other than "freedom fighters" in Washington; they try to portray matters as if these paid terrorists were the "democratic opposition" with whom Nicaragua's legitimate government, chosen at general elections, should share power. Similar "opposition forces" were formed in Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia as well; where, with the most active involvement of the United States, they sow terror and violence. The United States, having adopted the path of interference and support for anti-people groups, is by the same token creating acute hotbeds of tension.

Such a policy on the part of the U.S. Administration evokes decisive condemnation throughout the world. This forces Washington to camouflage it, falsify concepts in order to distort reality, and start making various kinds of fabrications which are designed to prove that there is no large-scale opposition to the U.S. course of interference, of whipping up regional and international tension.

The absurdities representatives of the U.S. Administration will go to in their attempt to vindicate their policies can be seen, for example, in the utterances of E. Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. He began to disseminate insinuations to the effect that the Soviet Union was perceiving the line and the actions of the United States in Central America "calmly."

Since Mr Abrams cannot fail to know the position of the Soviet Union, this means one thing: He is pursuing very unseemly ends. There is no denying that the principled policy of the Soviet Union is not to the liking of the advocates of interference, but their attempts to denigrate it are futile.

The Soviet Union most decisively condemns the U.S. course in Central America and in relation to Nicaragua. The USSR has stood and continues to stand on the side of the just cause of the Nicaraguan people and is in solidarity with its struggle. The Soviet people are striving for and demanding that interference and the undeclared war against the sovereign state be ceased, that an end be put to the arbitrariness and the trampling on the norms of international law and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. This applies equally to the actions of the United States in other areas of the world. This was also said with all clarity to the U.S. side at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

Washington is deceiving itself when it asserts that the polarization of opinions around U.S. policy in relation to Nicaragua is taking place along an East-West division. It is taking place along a line between the United States and the rest of the world. There is not a single state that would support the use of force by the United States in Central America. Such are the facts and they cannot be concealed or rescinded by fabrications about the clear and precise Soviet position.

When the Americans want to say that some phenomenon is quite obvious and cannot be ignored, they usually say: "But that is written on the wall."

Well, is it not time for Washington to see this inscription that is written in large letters in many languages and which refutes its policy?

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' ATTACKS 'SPIRIT OF GENEVA'

PM251748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "'Hawks'" Doctrine"]

[Text] In Washington yet another doctrine has been born in an atmosphere of a "big sensation" (as is the accepted custom there). It is called "new globalism" or "neo-globalism." It is essentially a question of positioning new emphases in the U.S. foreign policy line with the corresponding propaganda backup. Its objective is to fuel regional conflicts not only in the world's "hot spots," but, as they say, across Washington's entire "front of interests."

Specifically this interventionist course applies primarily to such countries as Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan. The overt (or covert) plan here is to build up direct military aid to the "contras," UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs, and dushmans. Moreover, provision is also made for direct military interference in these regions, not to mention the galvanization of subversive CIA activity.

At the same time, extreme right-wing forces in the United States are already sizing up all "third world" countries for the "new globalism." Any government whose ideology does not suit the Washington "neocrusaders" could become the target for this doctrine, which is essentially state terrorism and a policy of anticommunism.

There is also another, manifestly anti-Soviet "theoretical base" which extreme conservatives and superhawks like the not unknown Richard Pipes are attempting to use to underpin the "new globalism." They state that by stepping up its subversive policy in the "third world," the United States will allegedly be able to inflict "tangible blows" to the USSR's foreign and domestic policy.

What they have in mind here is a close linkage with Soviet-U.S. relations. Thus, the opponents of detente in the United States see the exacerbation of regional conflicts (which the new doctrine envisages) as a kind of additional pretext for justifying lack of progress in resolving central questions of relations with the USSR relating to arms limitation and reductions. This is thus a direct attack by right-wing extremists on the Geneva accords, the very "spirit of Geneva," and the strengthening of trust between our countries.

In Geneva both sides expressed concern about the persistence of "hot spots." However, the Soviet and U.S. approaches to the causes of conflicts and ways to eliminate them are, it can be said, not only different, but directly opposed. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that every people has a sovereign right to decide its own destiny. Any attempts to impose one's will from outside, including with the use of force, is intolerable. This is why "global brigandage," the right to which people in Washington would like to arrogate to themselves, is a challenge to international public opinion.

U.S. PREPARING 'MILITARY MEASURES' AGAINST LIBYA

LD310700 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 31 TASS -- The United States is preparing to resort to military measures of bringing "pressure" to bear on Libya. A spokesman for the U.S. President has repeated false accusations of Libya's involvement in terrorism and said that Washington was examining various versions of actions that can be taken to "exert pressure" on Libya.

Among these measures are military actions, the spokesman admitted. It is known that Libya, which pursues an independent policy on the international scene, has long aroused the fury of the Washington administration. What Washington is planning now is not an act of "pressure", but an operation aimed at overthrowing the Libyan Government.

U.S. ACTIONS HAVE NO 'EFFECT' ON LIBYAN PEOPLE

LD302238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 30 Dec 85

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov]

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Dec (TASS) -- The people of Libya are entering the new year in a situation that is concerned and unsettled. In recent months the world's news agencies have more than once carried reports about a plot being prepared across the ocean against this Arab country.

In the course of many years, annoyance at the policies of the Libyan leadership has not been concealed in the United States. Attempting to exert pressure on Libya, Washington uses any means. From the beginning of the eighties, the United States declared an economic blockade of the Jamahiriyah, but the White House's "sanctions" had no effect. As is clear from a report by the supreme people's committee for planning issued a few days ago, the country's economy continues to develop successfully. In the period since 1970, for example, real incomes of the population have more than tripled.

Nor has the overt show of military might in the proximity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's territorial waters and airspace, and banking on the counter-revolutionary emigree opposition, brought the desired result. The Libyan Armed Forces did not give in to provocation, while the groups of plotter-terrorists infiltrated into the Jamahiriyah's territory last year were exposed and rendered harmless.

Now, as is shown in the U.S. press itself, plans are already being drawn up in the United States for direct military intervention in Libya with the aim of overthrowing the existing regime in the country.

The reasons for such open hostility from Washington for the Jamahiriyah and its leadership are the consistent struggle of Libya for a just solution of the Near East problem and a strengthening of Arab unity; its unambiguously negative stance regarding the various separate deals being imposed on Arab states; and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's independent anti-imperialist course in the international arena. Libya is increasingly actively engaging in the struggle for ending the nuclear arms race and for peace and security worldwide. Fresh evidence of this has been the recently distributed statement by the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which points out the need to stop all nuclear tests and explosions and stresses the inadmissibility of the militarization of space, giving a high appraisal of Soviet peace initiatives.

The fresh anti-Libyan campaign unleashed in the United States has not provided the expected results this time, either. Participants in mass demonstrations which have swept the whole country, indignantly condemning the aggressive preparations of the United States, have reaffirmed fidelity to revolutionary ideals and declared that threats from over the ocean will not force the Libyan people to turn from the independent path of development they have chosen.

BOROVIK ANSWERS QUERIES ABOUT NUCLEAR BAN, REAGAN

PM241426 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Duty correspondents P. Vedenyapin and A. Novikov report under the ribric "Direct Line": "One Must Fight for the Truth! Writer Genrikh Borovik Conducts a Dialogue With Readers. The Subject of This 'Direct Line' Are Questions of War and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The "Direct Line" telephone started ringing not at noon, when it was due to open officially, but 1 and 1/2 to 2 hours beforehand. Our readers wanted to be sure of "getting through." A bunch of telegrams with questions was already on the table, right next to the telephones. Of course, today we can only print part of the "Direct Line" dialogue.

"Moscow? 'Direct Line?'"

"Yes, Borovik speaking."

"Honestly, I had almost given up hope! Constantly engaged! Hello, Genrikh Averyanovich! This is Gennadiy Terekhin from Murmansk."

"Hello, Comrade Terekhin. Your question?"

"Is there any hope that the United States will join our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions? After all, it is due to expire shortly!"

"Yes, it expires in the night before the New Year. If Washington were to join us in the course of the few remaining days, the moratorium would become permanent. This would be a gift to all mankind."

"So, will they join it?"

"I am an optimist by nature, but in this instance there does not appear to be much ground for optimism. In Washington this question will be decided by people who are indifferent to world public opinion, to mankind's hopes, to the planet's health, and to the will of their own people."

"Have the Americans spoken out on this account?"

"They have. In August, after our moratorium was introduced, a public opinion poll was taken in the United States. It showed 54 percent of the population expressing the wish that Washington should follow Moscow's example."

"No results?"

"There are some results, but they are the opposite to what you would want. A policy of challenging the peoples' aspirations is being followed, nuclear explosions are being conducted. So much for Washington's 'love for peace!'"

"Hello. This is Vladimir Gofman, staff member of the Moscow State University. Tell me, Genrikh Averyanovich, to what extent do the U.S. people believe in the existence of the so-called 'Soviet threat?'"

"You mean ordinary Americans?"

"Yes."

"Well, you see, they have been hearing the fairy tale about the 'Soviet threat' for almost 70 years now. Reactionary propaganda launched this on 26 October 1917, according to the old calendar. Bearing in mind the 8-hour time difference, I think that in the United States this must have started on 25 October, in other words right on 7 November. Since the late seventies, when the enemies of detente launched an offensive against it, and particularly since the incumbent administration came to power, anti-Soviet propaganda in general and the propaganda of the 'Soviet threat' myth have been highly intensified. The campaign conducted by the mass news media has been joined by the, so to speak, emotional effect media -- all kinds of anti-Soviet thriller literature, movies, television series, and theater shows. All this, taken together, constitutes a considerable force and a danger for mankind in general. I saw the television series 'World War III,' which shows Soviet soldiers landing in Alaska, cutting an oil pipeline, depriving the United States of energy, and launching World War III under such 'convenient' circumstances. Our soldiers are, of course, shown as bearded monsters killing every living creature they encounter on their way 'deep inside' the United States.

"Let me give you another example. Had the situation with the moratorium on nuclear explosions been 'reversed,' in other words if we were to suppose that it was the United States instead of us who announced the moratorium, called on us to join, and we failed to do so for some reason or another, I can assure you that by now all major newspapers in the United States, radio, and television would overflow with reports that 'the Russians are preparing to launch, if not today then tomorrow, a nuclear attack on the United States.'"

"And is this propaganda effective?"

"I would not say that it has no effect at all on people. There is no doubt that it has. Quite a few Americans really do believe that 'the Russians are dreaming of conquering the United States.' A year or two ago, while I was in the United States with a delegation from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, we were approached in a small California town by a 9-year-old girl who asked: 'Tell me, please, why do you want to kill me and my dad and mom?'"

"I think it is a grave crime against mankind to implant the fear of a whole people and hatred for them in a small girl."

"And is this fear shared by all ordinary Americans?"

"No, fortunately it is far from all Americans who share it. Common sense is probably still immune to frenzied propaganda and hatred for humanity. Ultimately, people cannot reconcile this fabrication with historical reality. I can say that the Soviet proposals made on the eve of Geneva and the unilateral moratorium introduced by us on nuclear explosions have made a tremendous impression on Americans and also on the whole world."

"Quite."

"During the second half of October ABC television conducted an opinion poll in the United States. It showed 74 percent of Americans in favor of a reduction of nuclear arsenals on earth and against the 'star wars' program, in other words practically in favor of the Soviet stance. As you can see, there can be no single answer to your question. I am also convinced that, in principle, ordinary Americans hold a large reserve of sympathy for the Soviet people, whom they respect but of whom, unfortunately, they know little."

"Would we be able to change the minds of those who have been scared by anti-Soviet propaganda?"

"We must change their minds. One cannot rely just on the power of truth itself. One must fight for truth's victory. One must be able to take it to people. One must be able to convince and to change people's minds. I think our stance in Geneva played an enormous role in this respect. It was simply without equal! In response to it, however, a furious anti-Soviet counteroffensive has already been launched in newspapers, in 'art,' and in statements by politicians...."

"Direct Line?"

"Yes."

"Genrikh Averyanovich, this is Fedor Kukla, electrical engineer from Kiev. You were one of the four Soviet press representatives who interviewed the U.S. President at the end of October. Tell us, please, your personal impressions from this meeting."

"You are not the first one to ask me this question today. The telegrams received by 'Direct Line' from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA readers contain many questions on this subject. Let me answer them all at once. I will not attempt to paint a psychological portrait of the President. Our 30-minute contact with him was too brief for this. Furthermore, we were interested primarily in his stance rather than in his personal qualities. We had expected a 90-minute conversation with him and we were promised that amount of time, but later it was cut down to 30 minutes despite the fact that we did not initiate the interview with the President, which was suggested by the White House. There were probably no less than 15 White House staffers -- presidential assigtants, secretaries, and so on -- in the Oval Office in addition to ourselves, the President, and the interpreter, not counting bodyguards, photographers, and television crews. I have no idea why so many had to attend a 30-minute conversation between Soviet correspondents and the U.S. President.

"But evenduring our 30-minute stay in the Oval Office we heard enough words which contradicted well-known facts. Suffice it to recall just the 'explanation' of the start of the Vietnam war or the 'reasons' behind the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Our opinion on the substance of the answers received from the U.S. President was given at length in our article which was published in the same issue of IZVESTIYA as the interview. The following fact is also noteworthy. Reagan told us that the United States would not embark on the deployment of space weapons before it removed its offensive nuclear missiles. This assurance was repeated twice. Just the other day, however, the official White House spokesman declared that these words spoken by the U.S. President to the Soviet journalists... do not coincide with White House policy."

"And how did he treat you?"

"I can say that I personally was amazed by a certain constraint [skovannost] in the President and by what appeared to me as agitation [volneniye]. We also noticed that our interlocutor preferred not to answer certain serious questions by avoiding them. This, of course, could not fail to disappoint us."

"Tell me, do you personally believe what he says in his speeches and statements?"

"I think that personal attitude to his words is not at issue here. If you recall, in the early eighties we heard from the White House speeches about the possibility of a so-called 'limited nuclear war,' about a 'demonstration' nuclear strike, and about the fact that there could be 'victors' in a nuclear war.

"This is no longer said by the White House. This, let us suppose, testifies to a serious evolution of views. The question regarding the sincerity of the U.S. President's present intentions will be answered only when they can be measured against practical deeds by the White House."

"KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA? This is surgeon Miron Lyba from Lvov. I have the following question: The press often reports that, following their resignation, high ranking U.S. Administration officials make statements whose essence boils down to a condemnation of the policy they conducted while in the White House. How can this be explained?"

"This is a very interesting phenomenon, typical of the United States. This applies in particular to attitudes toward the Soviet Union. Any high-ranking politician is 'bound' to follow an anti-Soviet policy in order not to clash with the military-industrial complex or lose his position. When he no longer expects any political dividends, at times he finds the daring to speak sincerely about the real state of affairs."

"Therefore, the Americans need not take much of what is said by politicians in the United States seriously?"

"Yes, and many of them do not. For example, most election campaign promises by any presidential candidate from the major parties -- and this is known by the voters -- will be forgotten as soon as the candidate is elected president. This is treated as a commonplace phenomenon."

"As part of the rules of the game?"

"Precisely."

U.S. STAND SEEN AS 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR TERRORISM

PM231035 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 50, Dec 85 pp 26-27

[I. Sedykh article: "Legalized Lawlessness: The Yurchenko Affair"]

[Text] On October 11 White House press secretary Larry Speakes made a statement to newsmen on behalf of President Reagan on the terrorist hijacking of the Italian liner Achille Lauro and the killing of an American tourist on board. The President, he said, wished to emphasize that an international scourge like terrorism could be eradicated if every member of the community of civilized nations would miss no opportunity to apprehend, prosecute, and punish terrorists wherever they were found. Terrorism must not be tolerated in any form. The U.S. would continue to use all the means at its disposal to fight this abominable phenomenon, the press secretary thundered, his voice trembling with barely suppressed indignation.

Who could object to this appeal? Yet it soon transpired that at the very same time, only 90 kilometers from Washington, the Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko was being held in confinement under the influence of psychotropic drugs. Speakes could not but know of this. Nevertheless, the American authorities at first denied they were holding Yurchenko under duress and then maintained he did not want to see any Soviet representatives. It turned out, however, that he had insisted on such a meeting but had been refused.

Representatives of Soviet embassies, first in Rome and then in Washington, tried in vain to ascertain Yurchenko's whereabouts.

Meanwhile the Soviet diplomat, under constant "medication" and incessantly watched by armed agents, felt like a "soldier who had been taken prisoner," as he said at a recent press conference, and thought of only one thing -- how to break out of captivity.

Washington quarters still insist that Yurchenko came over to them of his own free will and had left at his own discretion. But if that is so, why the tissue of lies woven around the case?

Official American spokesmen expatiate on the reunion of divided families. Why, then, was Yurchenko forcibly torn from his family and his homeland and held as a hostage? Another favourite Washington topic is human rights. The world is constantly sermonized as to how these rights should be observed. The U.S. Congress has actually set up a special committee to verify their observance. But let a socialist country prosecute some renegade who has broken the law and Washington plunges into the fray with threats of sanctions and discriminatory enactments. Yet flagrant encroachments by official American agencies on the honour, dignity and liberty of individuals elicit no reaction whatsoever from the U.S. Capital.

But if Yurchenko had asked the U.S. for political asylum on his own initiative, what prevented the American agencies involved from informing the Italian authorities of this in due time? Why was it necessary to violate the relevant diplomatic convention as well as Italy's sovereignty and laws and smuggle him out of the country without the knowledge of the Italian authorities, who were forced to reply to inquiries from the Soviet side with an admission of their total inability to establish the whereabouts of the missing diplomat? Why did the American authorities conceal from the Soviet representatives for six weeks that they were holding Yurchenko, and why did they refuse to let the latter see him for three whole months? And lastly, surely he did not voluntarily submit to the "medication" he was subjected to.

The list of universally recognized moral principles and legal standards which the U.S. authorities brazenly violated in this case is impressive indeed. They trampled the most elementary norms of humaneness, the basic human rights and freedoms recorded in the international covenant on civil and political rights, flouted the national sovereignty and laws of an ally, Italy, and ignored diplomatic convention. An individual engaging in such practices would be qualified as a terrorist. What Yurchenko was subjected to cannot be called anything but state terrorism.

Having assumed the role of mentor to the world on human rights, Washington consistently declines to undertake any commitments under relevant international agreements. When he first mounted the "crusade in defence of human rights," Reagan's predecessor in the presidency Carter signed the international human rights conventions with great pomp and ceremony. But his signature was not worth the ink that went into it, for the documents were not even submitted to the Senate for ratification. Nor could they conceivably have been put through Congress, as the U.S. lawmakers had passed in 1952 at the height of McCarthyism, a resolution ruling out U.S. involvement in any international human rights agreement that entailed any obligations in regard to U.S. nationals.

While holding up American laws as a model for the rest of the world, Washington itself does not abide by them. What is the worth, for instance, of the much-vaunted legal guarantees of the inviolability of the person if last year the Supreme Court could hand down a ruling allowing illegally obtained information to be admitted as evidence in courts of law, thereby sanctioning the intrusion of the police, the FBI and the CIA in people's private lives in violation of the law.

The Supreme Court decision thus placed the police, the FBI and the CIA above the law. As a matter of fact they had always been above the law even before this ruling. Although former CIA Director William Colby now denies it, his agency used psychotropic drugs long ago. In August 1977 the CIA officially admitted that it had been engaged in 149 subprojects, including experiments on diverse behavior modification methods.

The fact that Yurchenko had been drugged has now been admitted -- albeit reluctantly -- by American officials themselves.

As for his having "left of his own free will," how can the State Department say that if its spokesmen, as they themselves have admitted, had not met Yurchenko until just before his departure from the United States?

One might understand Washington's face-saving manoeuvres if this were an exceptional case. The facts, however, show that with the blessing of the present administration the CIA embarked on what is tantamount to a large-scale secret war against Soviet citizens. Soviet people working abroad receive anonymous visiters inviting them to "collaborate." Acts of undisguised lawlessness are also resorted to more and more frequently. Last year Yurchenko's experience was shared by an employee of the Sojuzchimexport foreign trade organization, V.I. Ivanov. He was kidnapped in Manila, the Philippines, by CIA agents, taken to a safehouse in Munich where, using special "medicaments" as well as threats and blackmail, they tried to induce him to betray his country. And quite recently the U.S. authorities in New Orleans engineered a provocation against the motorship Marshal Konev in an attempt to induce crew member Miroslav Medvid to remain in the United States.

Unfortunately, we know only of the cases of Yurchenko, Ivanov and Medvid who in a sense may be said to have had a lucky escape. We do not know how many more Soviet people who have disappeared under mysterious circumstances are having to taste the dubious joys of "freedom" American style. The fate of the Soviet scientist Aleksandrov who disappeared during a business trip abroad last year, and that of several others, is still unknown.

In a country where lawlessness has been elevated to the rank of law, demagogic disquisitions about human rights are nothing more than a smoke screen designed to cover up and justify subversive actions against countries with which the U.S. has normal diplomatic relations, to legalize the practice of performing inhuman experiments on people in order to chalk up points in the psychological war against socialism.

U.S. CW ACTIONS RUN CONTRARY TO SUMMIT RESULTS

LD281225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Report by international affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov]

[Excerpts] A special report has been drawn up at U.S. Air Force headquarters designed to convince everyone that the Agent Orange defoliant is not supposedly all that harmful and that the incidence of cancer among Vietnam war veterans who breathed in this substance is allegedly no higher than among other Americans.

A U.S. Congress conference committee recently approved a bill on allocations for specific Pentagon programs, under which $126 million is earmarked to begin series production of a fundamentally new type of chemical weapon -- binary ammunition which has a paralytic effect on the nerves. The bill still needs to be finally passed by the Senate and House of Representatives. So the fixers from the Pentagon have decided to back up their criminal enterprise with this vicious piece of propaganda.

The joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the summit meeting in Geneva said that in the context of a discussion of security problems, the sides had reaffirmed that they backed the complete and universal eradication of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons. They agreed to step up their efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this subject. The results of the dialogue which was held in Geneva must be underpinned by specific actions which lead to the reduction of the military danger on earth and the abatement of international tension. The vote in the U.S. Congress conference committee, however, represents steps leading in another direction.

HIJACKER REPORTEDLY REMAINS IN PRC CUSTODY

USSR Spokesman's Announcement

LD302118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Vladimir Veselov, the press representative of the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, has announced that the hijacker of the Soviet plane which on 19 December landed in northeast China is still in a Chinese prison under investigation. His name has still not been announced, nor are the motives for the hijack known. An Antonov 24 deviated from its local line in Siberia toward northeast China. The plane and all passengers were returned to the Soviet Union, and the hijacker detained.

AFP Report

HK301136 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, Dec 30 (AFP) -- The hijacker of a Soviet airliner which made a forced landing in northeastern China on December 19 was a member of the crew, and is still in custody in China, a reliable source said here today. The source said that the Chinese authorities had yet to decide whether to try the alleged hijacker in China or return him to the Soviet Union. The Antonov 24 airliner was hijacked and forced to land in northeastern China some 150 kilometres (about 90 miles) inside the border with the Soviet Union. The source said that the plane had a crew of five. Several Chinese sources previously said the plane had a crew of four and 39 passengers on board. The hinese authorities said after they confirmed the hijacking on Wednesday that the crew members and all the passangers had returned to the Soviet Union on December 21.

PRC VIEW OF DRA, PRK SITUATIONS CRITICIZED

PM201739 MOSCOW SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[S. Rostov aritcle under the "Stop: A Foregery!" rubric: "In a Distorting Mirror"]

[Text] A recent issue of the Beijing journal GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS] published an article by Xiuye Mouhong, a high-ranking staffer in the PRC Foreign Ministry, which examines the prevailing situation around Cambodia and Afghanistan. The author, laying claim to an analytic approach, tries to forecast the development of events and proposes political prescriptions, although his interpretation of the events taking place in those regions are far from being realistic in tenor. The author begins by describing the situation prevailing in those countries as a manifestation of confrontation between two forces: "international justice" and the "law of the jungle." Xiuye Mohong's interpretation of "international justice" is highly distinctive -- suffice it to say that the Dushman gangs, the remnants of Poi Pot's supporters, and all the external forces which aid and abet their "just struggle" against their own peoples are declared by him to be its defenders. If you follow such an original interpretation, then the most consistent "supporters" of international justice turn out to be U.S. imperialist circles, which generously dish out hundreds of millions of dollars to mercenary gangs in the hope of reversing the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. What we have here is really a king of hocus-pocus whereby black is turned into white! The author contrasts this "noble and lofty" activity with the "law of the jungle," on which, it is claimed, the Soviet Union and Vietnam build their policy toward Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Xiuye Mouhong does not stint on fantasy or denigration in his attempt to indict the USSR and Vietnam of every moral sin. "Global schemes," "aggression," "expansion," and so on and so forth -- the whole array of hackneyed false accusations, set in train, moreover, by Western anticommunist propaganda -- figure in the text of the article.

Here the author is clearly at odds with the facts. According to Xiuye Mouhong, it turns out that the Soviet Union and Vietnam bear responsibility for the fact that no political settlement has yet been reached in Cambodia or Afghanistan. It is well known, however, that it is the feverish activity of imperialist forces of various hues and certain other forces shamelessly interfering in those countries' internal affairs which is putting obstacles in the way of such a settlement.

The undeclared war against the peoples of Afghanistan and Cambodia -- that is the sole reason for the continuing tension. And by keeping quiet about it and calling for increased outside support for the bandit formations, Xiuye Mouhong is militating for the escalation of this tension and further interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states.

One's attention is drawn by the fact that the journal, through its author, is actively propagandizing the idea of the close coordination of all forces opposing Cambodia and Afghanistan. Extolling the U.S. Administration for its recent decision to grant aid to the Khmer reaction groupings, Xiuye Mouhong appeals to the "international community" to step up its "solidarity" with them. "We welcome any aid," he writes. "If someone cannot render military aid, we welcome economic and financial support."

The author claims that the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia "threatens China's security." The thesis is not a new one and there is no need to speak of its farfetched nature. It is something else that is surprising. How can Xiuye Mouhong fail to notice the real threat emanating from the forces which are imposing the arms race on the peoples, provoking international conflicts, and fanning hotbeds of tension in the Asia and Pacific region?

Indeed, this is far from the only fact that "escapes" his field of vision. Depicting the situation around Afghanistan and Cambodia in a distorting mirror, Xiuye Mouhong does not have a word to say about the constructive stance of the DRA Government and the Soviet Union or the package of peace-loving initiatives put forward by the Indochinese countries in recent years, and he keeps quiet about the tendency which has emerged toward the development of dialogue and the activation of the quest for ways for a real settlement of existing problems. Nor does he write of the sources of the processes taking place right now in Afghanistan and Cambodia, or the successes which people's power has achieved in the two countries despite the intrigues of reaction. Finally, the author lacks the courage to admit the main thing -- the irreversibility of the changes which have taken place in the DRA and the PRK and the very broad support for the course chosen by these countries on the part of the Afghan and Cambodian peoples.

The very nature of the publication should seemingly presuppose a serious analysis of the problems, conscientiousness in setting out the facts, and a consideration of the real state of affairs. But the article's content attests that it deliberately distorts the existing situation, misrepresents the positions of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and misinterprets the history and present of Cambodia and Afghanistan.

TALYZIN, DPRK OFFICIAL SIGN TRADE PACT

PM301720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on the development of USSR-DPRK trade and economic cooperation in 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow 24 December.

The protocol provides for a significant increase in the volume of trade turnover during the next 5-year plan period and further deepening of foreign economic ties between the two countries.

The protocol was signed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and chairman of the DPRK Foreign Trade Committee.

JAPANESE RESTRICTIONS ON SOVIET FISHING NOTED

LD302128 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS - A TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Ministry of Fisheries, that at the session of the Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing the Soviet delegation suggested that realistic 200,000-ton quotas for mutual fishing at the economic zones of the USSR and Japan be introduced in 1986. Apart from it, taking into consideration the interests of Japanese fishermen, the Soviet side expressed readiness to grant to them an additional quota amounting to 400,000 tons on a commercial basis.

This suggestion was made after the refusal of the Japanese side to ensure for Soviet boats the same fishing conditions in the Japanese economic zone as those ensured for Japanese fishermen in the Soviet economic zone. As a result of the restrictions imposed on the work of Soviet boats in the Japanese zone their catch there in 1985 was far smaller than the catch of Japanese fishermen in the Soviet zone.

It is planned to prolong the session till January 5 in order to work out by that time the final document meeting the interests of both sides. Till January 5 the Soviet and Japanese boats engaged in fishing will be able to continue their work.

U.S.-JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL CITED

LD280015 Moscow TASS in English 0005 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, December 28 TASS -- A protocol on the transfer of the first batch of documentation on Japanese military technology to the USA has been signed here by official representatives of Tokyo and Washington. It envisages that already in summer next year the Pentagon will receive documentation on the production of newest missile guidance systems from its Far Eastern ally. The protocol opens the way for the transfer of Japan's all technological novelties, which can be used for the production of arms across the ocean, to the USA. First and foremost, the press points out, the Pentagon intends to use this agreement for drawing Tokyo into the "Star Wars" program.

JAPANESE USE OF U.S. SATELLITES EXAMINED

LD310730 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Tokyo, December 31 TASS -- In violation of the parliamentary resolution on peaceful uses of outer space, the Japanese military have been given access to U.S. communication satellites and will soon start using them on a sharing with the Pentagon. According to a report in the newspaper "YOMIURI", the draft national budget for the 1986 fiscal year endorsed by the conservative government of Japan provides for appropriations to fit out Japanese Naval ships with special equipment for communication with outer space satellites run by the U.S. Navy. The equipment will make it possible to maintain a permanent "outer space radio link" between the navies of Japan and the USA.

DPRK PARTIES, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

PM271043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "Topical Question"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The prevention of war and the safeguarding of peace throughout the world are now the common desire of all mankind, says a joint statement published here by 21 DPRK political parties and public organizations in connection with the Geneva meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders.

In the belief that the series of understandings in principle reached during this meeting will be an important point of departure in the prevention of nuclear war and the attainment of peace throughout the world, the parties and public organizations which signed the statement urge that these positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit be incorporated as soon as possible in concrete deeds and be extended to different parts of our planet, including the Korean peninsula.

The fact is that in this part of the Far East the activation of imperialism's aggressive forces has resulted in the creation of a highly tense situation fraught with the threat of nuclear war. The fact that South Korea is not only the Pentagon's military-strategic bridgehead but has also become one of its largest nuclear arsenals in Asia gives rise to grave fears. It is no secret that around 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed here or that nuclear land mines have been placed in areas adjoining the military demarcation line. The Pentagon is not ceasing its efforts to build up the stockpiles of lethal weapons here. It is planned to bring cruise missiles, Pershing 2 missiles, and other types of mass destruction weapons to the South Korean bridgehead. South Korea is also being drawn into cooperating in the adventuristic "star wars" program.

The DPRK Government and public are determinedly campaigning to avert the danger of nuclear war and ensure a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, which is being put forward as a topical question whose solution brooks no delay. The Workers Party of Korea and other DPRK political parties and public organizations which issued the joint statement call on Koreans in the North and South to unite in nationwide struggle for the removal of the nuclear weapons stocks deployed in South Korea. In so doing they express the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue will not only lead to more positive results for the cause of peace throughout the world but will also have a positive influence on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace and on eliminating the threat of nuclear conflict in this part of Asia.

LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN A 'FARCE'

LD301848 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, December 30 TASS -- President Ziaul Haq announced at the joint sitting of the two chambers of the Pakistani parliament here today the lifting of the longest period of martial law in Pakistani history. Now the 1973 constitution with changes and amendments has gone back into force, military courts have been disbanded and cases pending trial have been turned over to civilian courts.

President Ziaul Haq has retained the post of chief-of-staff of the land forces and thus remains in full control of the army.

New governors have been appointed in Pakistani provinces: N.A. Khan Khoti in the North West Frontier Province, G.S. Hoseyn Kureshi in Punjab and retired general Musa Khan in Baluchistan. Lieutenant General Jahan Dad Khan has remained governor of the Sind province.

New Delhi December 30 TASS -- Local observers view the lifting of martial law, which has been in effect in Pakistan for over eight years, as a farce intended to provide a psuedo-democratic cover for the crimes of the military regime against its own country and against peace and security in the region.

At the same time observers also point out that this farce has been enacted with Washington's blessing. The U.S. Administration would like in this way to deflect charges, voiced ever stronger in the United States itself, that it is giving support to the undemocratic and repressive military regime. Washington believes that it will thus be easier for the USA further to expand aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits and to escalate an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

INDIRECT TALKS BETWEEN DRA, PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

LD310009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary; from the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] It is reported from Kabul that the Afghan Government has offered to open direct talks with the Pakistani authorities on the normalization of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. Let me remind you that the latest round of indirect talks between the two countries which took place in Geneva through the mediation of Diego Cordovez, the personal representative of the UN secretary general, ended virtually without result. My colleague, commentator Yevegeniy Kachanov will tell you in more detail about this problem:

[Kachanov] I should like to say at once that the root of the so-called Afghan problem is external imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. The repulsing of this threat is the subject of particular concern to the Afghan Government, but it is also making persistent efforts to achieve a political settlement and a normalization of relations with its neighboring countries on the basis of the generally acknowledged norms of international law and the UN Charter.

The fundamental principles for an approach to such a settlement were formulated as long ago as May 1980 when the Afghan Government offered to hold bilateral talks with its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, in order to work out accords for the development of relations on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, noninterference and good-neighborliness. In August 1981 the government of Afghanistan, reaffirming the invariability of the fundamental principles for an approach to a settlement, agreed to indirect talks through the mediation of the UN secretary general and his representative, Diego Cordovez. What are indirect talks? They appear rather strange. The participants in them sit in different rooms and never meet at one table. And the UN officials perform the role of an intermediary link. And it is only Afghanistan and Pakistan that are participating in them. Iran has refused all proposals to open a dialogue. The talks have now been continuing since June 1982, but so far there have been no significant developments. Let us find out why.

According to the opinion which is current in diplomatic circles, Afghanistan has adopted a serious and constructive attitude toward the talks. Unfortunately, this cannot be said about the other side. The Pakistani authorities are simply not permitted to adopt an independent position. Their course is virtually totally drafted by Washington. But, as you will understand, the United States is simply not interested in a settlement. The increase of tension in south-western Asia is fully in keeping with its imperialist strategy. For this reason quite unacceptable conditions are being put forward at the talks one after the other. Sometime it is a so-called change in the nature of the Afghan Government, that is, the replacement of the present legitimate government with the counterrevolutionaries. At other times it is a demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent while maintaining the hostile penetration from outside. In his radio address last Saturday President Reagan, while stating the aspiration of the United States for a political settlement in Afghanistan, left no shadow of doubt that his model for such a settlement would basically mean, the elimination of the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people and the restoration of feudal systems in the country.

It is clear that such positions of the U.S. Administration and the military authorities in Pakistan, which are obediently carrying out its will, can by no means contribute to a real settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. Moreover, it is fundamentally contrary to the true interests of the countries in the region, including Pakistan -- incidentally. I mean the country itself and its people, not the reactionary regime of Ziaul Haq. And it is of course self-evident that such a course by no means contributes to the success of Cordovez' mission.

Still the Afghan Government, as shown by its latest proposal, does not give up its hopes of shifting the affair out of its stalemate. It would seem that a positive response could be expected from the Pakistani side to this gesture of good will, at least if we are to believe the words of Ziaul Haq himself that he wishes for peace in the region. But words have remained words. The Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs has hastened to reject the Afghan initiative without even bothering to study it. The imperialist interests of Washington and its diktat have prevailed over the interests of the Pakistani people on this occasion also. It is reasonable to ask: What next? Does this course of the rulers is Islamabad have any prospects? No. It does not. Putting off a settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan will bring no good to Pakistan itself.

PRAVDA REPORTS ENVOY TO PHILIPPINES REPLACED

PM281915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vadim Ivanovich Shabalin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Philippines. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yuriy Alekseyevich Sholmov of the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Philippines in connection with his transfer to other work.

'BROAD' USSR-VIETNAMESE COOPERATION NOTED

OW271001 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The new year is around the corner. In conformity with our stations's tradition, we look back on the past year. Our Moscow Radio station observer writes:

We can rightfully say that the year 1985 has been marked by continued development of the all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, their close coordination in the international arena, and their faithfulness to Lenin's teachings on internationalism. Truly typical events during this year were the inauguration of the Lenin monument in Hanoi and the solemn Moscow ceremony to lay the cornerstone for the monument to the first Vietnamese communist, Ho Chi Minh, a Leninist militant. The cornerstone-laying ceremony took place during the visit to the Soviet Union by a Vietnamese party-government delegation led by Comrade Le Duan. The Moscow Soviet-Vietnamese summit stressed the broad cooperation between our two countries in foreign relations. The Soviet Union and Vietname unified their stance on all fundamental issues of the times. The summit pointed out the danger of the policy pursued by the U.S.-led reactionary imperialist circles in an attempt to upset the present military strategy in the world, expand the arms race to outer space, and impose their will on sovereign countries. In view of the situation, both the Soviet Union and Vietnam all the more valued the unity and solidarity of the socialist community, and the expansion of cooperation among all the forces concerned with the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Throughout the year, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have adhered to this policy in their political foreign relations, both in international forums and in their bilateral relations with other countries. Our two countries highly value the Nonaligned Movement and their growing role in the struggle for peace and against the arms race. The situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Afghanistan, the Near East, Central America, and South Africa has been assessed on the basis of the unified stance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Our two countries have no other loftier objective than peace and security. This was stressed at the Hanoi meeting between comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong and a Soviet party-state delegation led by Comrade Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It was also emphasized during the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and SRV National Defense minister. The Vietnamese leaders invariably stressed that Vietnam fully supports the Soviet Union's readiness to extend the moratorium on all nuclear tests if it is reciprocated by the United States.

The unified stance and objectives of our two countries have also been affirmed at the UN General Assembly session late this year. The Soviet Union and Vietnam voted for the passage of documents and resolutions that are decisive to the destiny of the world. Our two countries unanimously and resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of aggression, and demanded the removal of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations and the restoration of the PRK's legitimate rights in that world body.

Addressing the session, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze emphasized: The proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia form a good political basin for stabilizing goodneighborly relations among all Southeast Asian nations, especially between ASEAN and Indochina. What is important is their willingness to reach agreement.

Everyone knows well Vietnam's great contributions to consolidating peace, security, and goodneighborly relations. A new manifestation of the recongniton of its contributions was the conferment of the International Lenin Prize for consolidating peace among nations to Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho. The Soviet people are deeply satisfied with the decision to confer this honorable prize to the fourth Vietnamese citizen, the first three Vietnamese recipients being Comrades Le Duan, Ton Duc Thang, and Nguyen Thi Dinh.

Standing shoulder to shoulder in unified ranks to preserve world peace and security, the Soviet and Vietmanese peoples are entering the new year. Without a doubt, 1986 will bring about new, glorious manifestations of the efficiency of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the international arena.

LEADERS THANK PRK COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK2306 20 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Recently, Soviet leaders sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK, for congratulations sent on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union, Among other things, the message says:

We would like to express gratitude for the warm congratulations and best wishes on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We wish you and the entire Cambodian people new and greater successes in carrying out the tasks set by the Fifth KPRP Congress. We firmly believe that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK will be strengthened and expand in the future in the interests of our two peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism.

JARUZELSKI'S REMARKS AT PZPR PLENUM CITED

PM301608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Preparing for the Congress"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec -- The PZPR is approaching its 10th congress in an atmosphere of growing activeness in all spheres of social and economic life. The party's ranks are constantly swelling. The period of preparations for the congress, which is scheduled for the last 10 days of June next year, must be a model of observance of the principle of democratic centralism and reaffirm the basic norms and principles of party life, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at the PZPR Central Committee plenum. His concluding speech is published by central newspapers today. The PZPR, the speaker said, has rallied around its general line and around the Central Committee. It has restored and is strengthening its unity. In preparing for the congress and at the congress itself it is necessary to irrevocably put a stop to the period when there were cases of damage to party unity. We will not permit anyone to undermine the unity that has been achieved. The 10th congress must unambiguously and convincingly confirm that the PZPR is a party of a single socialist idea, common aspiration, and joint labor.

Looking back, we can see how much work, effort, and time have been spent on extricating Poland from the crisis situation, defending and strengthening the principles of the social system, and restoring the Polish state's international position. The prophecies of the enemies of socialism have not been realized. They did not succeed in breaking Poland, bringing it to its knees, and isolating it. At the same time the enemies of socialism are still trying to paralyze social activeness.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that the year of the 10th congress must be made a year of tangible progress in eradicating various types of shortcomings. No socially important problem must escape attention. We must fill the precongress campaign with rich economic content, profoundly analyze existing reserves, and outline ways of utilizing them.

He stressed the great importance for Poland -- particularly with regard to accelerating its scientific and technical progress -- of further developing and strengthening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, and made a high assessment of the long-term programs of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation that Poland has signed for the period through the year 2000 with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Currently, when the Soviet leadership is giving an exceptionally strong boost to scientific and technical progress and when the fraternal countries' joint activity is developing more rapidly, it is indisputable that socialism will utilize its inherent creative potential much more fully. This will be promoted by the important documents adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session.

In conclusion the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said: A year in which further progress was achieved in normalizing the situation in Poland and improving its economic position is drawing to a close. Overcoming difficulties, we are striding forward and will strengthen Poland -- a firm link in the socialist community. The year 1985 was a year which saw the extension of the Warsaw Pact and the further strengthening of the cooperation of the PZPR and Poland with fraternal parties and countries. Poland is extensively and fully participating in the implementation of the whole series of new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The plenum elected J. Baryla secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

U.S. MISSILES TURN FRG INTO 'POWDER KEG'

LD302310 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 30 Dec 85

["New Year 'Presents' of Bonn" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko writes:

Two years ago the coming of the new year coincided in West Germany with the event which cast gloom over the festive mood of most of the residents of that country: The deployment of new American nuclear missiles "Pershing-2" was started there. According to reports from Bonn, on the eve of the new year 1986 the deployment of all the 108 "Pershing-2" missiles was concluded. What was the result of the deployment in West Germany of U.S. "Pershing-2" missiles which, according to American and West German strategists, should have consolidated the security of the West? Today it is obvious that the security of West Germany has not become more stable following the deployment of the missiles. Facts show that the U.S. nuclear missiles have promoted the turning of the territory of that country into a powder keg, into an arsenal of U.S. first-strike weapons.

The development of events proves that the deployment in West Germany of the U.S. nuclear missiles was actually the initial stage of the qualitatively new round of the arms race which is being stepped up by Washington. It is not accidental that the U.S. is actively trying to draw into it West Germany above all other countries. Senior officials of the Reagan administration stressed on more than one occasion that West Germany occupied a special place in the system of relations between the U.S. and its NATO allies. This is why the White House waited impatiently for West Germany to agree to take part in the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative". The "special relations" between Washington and Bonn account for the fact that the Reagan administration is hatching plans of the deployment in the territory of that same West Germany of binary munitions -- the chemical weapons of a new generation whose production is being mastered across the ocean. This is being done with the "understanding" and consent of the present Bonn coalition. Two years ago Bonn "congratulated" FRG citizens on the occasion of the new year by starting the deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles. This time the ruling CDU/CSU-FDP coalition prepared two "presents" for the residents of West Germany: The deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles has been concluded and West Germany has joined in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program.

UK PARTICIPATION IN SDI 'DANGEROUS STEP'

LD302347 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 Dec 85

["Glance at the British Scene," presented by Anatoliy Gan]

[Text] You probably remember that Charles Dickens saw the outgoing year as an ancient philosopher saying goodbye to his friends to the tinkling of glasses. Can we toast this outgoing year with a sense of satisfaction? The year 1985 saw many historic events. In our countries, as elsewhere in the world, people placed great hopes in the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The leaders of the two powers agreed that in a nuclear war there could be no winners, that peace on the globe had to be preserved. Mrs Thatcher expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the Geneva summit. She realized, she said, that much had to be done to translate the hopes generated into reality. All this is undoubtedly true, but do the fair words of the British prime minister conform to her actions?

Almost simultaneously with the Geneva summit Britain conducted a nuclear test at the American proving range in the state of Nevada. In this way it ignored the Soviet Union's call for following its example and imposing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Moreover, on the eve of the new year, London signed a memorandum on its participation in so-called research under America's "star wars" program. What is this -- the logic of peace, or the logic of war preparations? There can be only one answer to this question. It's the logic of further escalating the arms race. Such are some of the examples of the British Government's behavior in the outgoing year. They can hardly serve as proof of its commitment to peace. Having taken a dangerous step in the direction of "star wars," the Tories actually showed that their calls for curbing the arms race and for reducing nuclear arsenals in Europe are in conflict with their practical actions, which are in conflict with the interests of Britain itself. Notwithstanding this, in the outgoing year forces resolutely upholding the authentic interests of their country further consolidated in Britain. These forces belong to the mass movement for promoting peace, for dismantling the American military bases and the American nuclear weapons sited on British soil. Some events of the outgoing year threatened humanity with fresh grave dangers, others inspired hope. It depends on human activity, on the work of the British public, which of the two trends will gain the upper hand in the incoming year. Saying goodbye to the year 1985 we can and must toast the brave women of Greenham Common, all the peace activists in Britain, and wish them ever greater achievements in 1986 in their justified struggle for t ning Britain from an American nuclear base into a country of peace and prosperity for all.

UK 'SECRET SERVICE' ACTIVITIES DETAILED

LD302354 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet readers learned of the activities of the British MI5 secret service during the scandal over its manipulation of the media, including the BBC. The British secret service has become norotious in the Soviet Union for heavily contributing to undermine Anglo-Soviet relations. It received yet another mention in the Soviet press during the-recent scandal over its manipulation of the British media, including the BBC. The NEDELYA weekly examines some of the more obscure aspects of the MI5 activities. Since its formation in 1909, the MI5 has closely cooperated with Scotland Yard, sharing its police functions. Among other things this crack counterintelligence force has been acting against trade unions and their activists. The trade unions, prominent in public life as they are, have never before been the target of such brutal persecution. The ruling elite has branded some trade union leaders as enemies of the nation for criticizing the government's military adventures and the United States' militarist schemes, in particular the "star wars" program. Some peace activists are branded as dangerous criminals. Counterintelligence has viciously attacked them for trying to prevent Britain becoming a nuclear outpost of the United States. The MI5 has borrowed the CIA and FBI method of infiltrating stool pigeons into antiwar groups.

Special squads of the MI5 are engaged in anti-Soviet operations launched from Britain and other Commonwealth countries. In this, it is closely cooperating with the MI6 intelligence service and secret agencies of other capitalist countries, above all those belonging to NATO. Though it's supposed to look after security, the MI5 has engaged in psychological warfare. Certain groups in Britain and the NATO alliance are using it to worsen relations with the Soviet Union and international relations in general. The Thatcher government decision last September to expel Soviet diplomats is a case in point. The MI5 had worked hard to paint a picture of a Soviet Union trying to undermine the United Kingdom and the entire free world.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN MEETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

LD301725 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 30 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived here today on an official visit. He will hold talks with Syria President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss issues connected with the situation in the region and other problems of mutual interests.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at the airport by Hafiz al-Asad.

King Husayn is being accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

BRUTENTS: SYRIA 'NOT ALONE' IF ISRAEL ACTS

GF301230 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 29 Dec 85 pp 1, 20

[Report by Ahmad al-Nu'man]

[Text] Dr Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared that the Soviet Union observes the spirit and text of the treaty of cooperation between it and Syria, and that Syria will not be alone in the face of any possible Israeli aggression.

The senior Soviet official, who is visiting Kuwait at AL-WATAN'S invitation, said: "I would like to remind you that we stand by Syria, with whom we have a treaty of cooperation, and we observe the spirit and text of the treaty. Thus Syria will not be alone in the face of any Israeli aggression."

Brutents said: "I want also to stress that the unity of the Arab ranks and Arab solidarity in opposing the policy of aggression of Israel and its protectors, and the open and vociferous Arab opposition to such a policy, will guarantee that the aggression will be repulsed and national independence will be safeguarded."

Responding to a question by AL-WATAN on the escalating threats of the rulers of Tel Aviv against Syria and the other Arab states, Brutents noted that the escalation in the threatening tone of Zionist Israel at this particular time, with the help of its protectors, is designed to maintain tension in the region. He said: "This is the Israeli strategy designed to escalate the level of tension in the Middle East."

Brutents added: "I believe that the policy of applying pressure, which Israel pursues with the help of its known friends, is based on several factors. Syria's policy in resolving the Middle East crisis is opposed to the policy of concluding separate deals to solve the crises. Syria firmly opposes those who are trying to gain acceptance for such deals." The Soviet official asked why all of this is happening now, and added: "Your newspapers these days carry reports about an agreement to be concluded by the Lebanese militias tomorrow (29 December). Therefore, by escalating its campaign against Syria now, Israel seeks to inflame the situation in Lebanon. Your papers also carry reports on the normalization of relations between Jordan and Syria, and the visit of the Jordanian monarch to Damascus. Such developments do not please imperialist and Zionist circles. There is a great deal of 'truth' in such analyses."

Karen Brutents strongly denied reports circulated by the Zionist media on the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel. He said that all such reports are false and groundless. He declared: "This is not the first uproar to be fanned by Western media on the so-called emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, and we do not expect it to be the last. Such an uproar now is not raised by Israel without the assistance of those who are backing it."

Brutents added: "The policy of separate deals has once again reached a deadlock. Therefore they are trying to undermine Soviet-Arab relations [in the hope that] perhaps some people in some Arab countries would take such a course into consideration, and perhaps others would be deceived by such fabrications that give rise to an artificial furor."

Brutents affirmed that the Soviet Union's stands in this regard are firm and consistent. He declared: "There were no agreements at Geneva, prior to, or after Geneva, on the emigration of Soviet Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel. These are false claims and there is no truth in them."

The Soviet official urged Arabs to view such lies and claims calmly and with wisdom and vision. He asserted: "Had there been no reaction to such an artificial uproar in the Arab world, those who have been raising a hue and cry would have desisted from their action and such cheap and propagandist clamor would have no chance of achieving its objectives."

Referring to the last part of AL-WATAN's question on the truth of claims about the emigration of Soviet Jews, Karen Brutents said: "Some people do not like our rapprochement with the Arab Gulf states and the normal Soviet-Arab relations in general. The Geneva summit ended without any gains for those who are raising a propaganda clamor designed to frighten the Arabs and make them doubt their Soviet friends, and consequently to instill caution against and sow suspicion of the Geneva agreements and the Soviet stand on the Middle East question. It is clear that all this is similar to sending unsigned letters designed to sow discord, deceive, and create doubts."

Brutents added: "By raising a clamor and by such propaganda these quarters seek to destroy the climate of optimism for the possibility of continuing after Geneva, and to abort the opportunities created by the Geneva summit for a greater understanding so as to bring about solutions that calm the situation."

Referring to the Soviet stand on the issue, Brutents said: "The Soviet Union has adopted, and continues to adopt, a firm and consistent principled stand. Such a stand was reaffirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, when he addressed ambassadors and heads of foreign missions in Moscow 2 days ago and said: 'The Soviet Union adopts a firm and principled stand on regional issues in general, including the Middle East and Gulf issues.' In view of the fact that it is the people of these areas in particular that have the right to determine their own destiny and find their own solutions, we have to view matters from an angle of truth and realism and not through fabrication and media clamors." Brutents continued: "We have a Russian saying -- it is easy to wake up a light sleeper, and it is possible to wake up a heavy sleeper, but it is not possible to wake up those who are pretending to be asleep, but are not asleep." Karen Brutents will be a guest at a seminar organized by AL-WATAN and scheduled to be held today. The meeting will be attended by senior officials, members of the National Assembly, university professors, and prominent journalists. AL-WATAN will later publish details of the seminar, as well as a discussion which members of the AL-WATAN editorial board held with the Soviet official which dealt with various issues.

AID TO ETHIOPIA DURING DROUGHT PRAISED

LD281949 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1947 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Dec (TASS) -- TASS commentator Aleksey Yelmanov writes: Burnt out fields and dried up rivers, the faces of children exhausted with hunger, and thousands of refugee camps under the burning African sun -- these documentary images of the drought in Ethiopia have filled the pages of the world press in the past year. The cruel natural disaster which struck the country not only became a test of the firmness of the Ethiopian revolution, but also showed who are the real friends of the Ethiopian people.

As is known, the drought seared 12 out of the 14 provinces of Ethiopia, where three fourths of the food was produced. The revolutionary government took decisive and successful measures to save the lives of millions of famine victims. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries immediately responded to its pleas for help. Tens of thousands of metric tons of food, tents, blankets, other essential items arrived from the USSR. "The Soviet Red Cross replied to our appeal first, sending medicines and baby food which were so necessary," Dawit Zawde, chairman of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, pointed out.

Taking account of the poor development of Ethiopia's transport network, which hampered the delivery of international aid to the drought victims, 12 AN-12 heavy cargo planes and 24 MI-8 helicopters with crews arrived in the country from the USSR, and subsequently 300 trucks with drivers. As Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and head of the Ethiopian Government noted, during the most difficult period of drought Soviet transport secured the delivery of three fourths of all the supplies for the famine victims in the remote areas. At the same time Soviet pilots evacuated more than 120,000 people from the disaster area.

The Ethiopian leadership well understands that a long-term solution to the drought problem is impossible without boosting agriculture. The comprehensive plan for combatting drought envisages raising the productivity of agricultural laborers through cooperation, mechanization and electrification, large-scale irrigation, and also the resettlement of peasants from the drought-stricken region to areas with an agreeable climate. The USSR is cooperating in no small way with friendly Ethiopia in this area, too. Among the major objects of bilateral cooperation are the tractor assembly plant in the town of Nazret, which has already been handed over for use in a major hydroproject on the River Wabe Shebele. Every year dozens of young Ethiopians come to the USSR to study to become agriculturalists, engineers, land reclaimers and physicians.

Scientists at the Ethiopian plant genetics center, where drought-resistant and disease-resistant strains of food crops are bred, have established good relations with their Soviet counterparts. Some 100,000 patients have been received at the Soviet mobile hospital set up in the town of Asosa, in an area where many of the settlers from drought-stricken regions are starting a new life.

The Soviet Union readily extended a helping hand when we most needed it, wrote the Ethiopian paper ADDIS ZEMAN. The USSR's help, the paper pointed out, is an example of proletarian internationalism in action and has merited the warm gratitude of the Ethiopian people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERUVIAN PARTY LEADER VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PM271243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest from Peru"]

[Text] A press conference given by A. Villanueva, secretary general of Peru's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] Party, was held in Moscow 25 December. Villenueva is heading the delegation in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Soldarity with the Peoples of Latin America.

Speaking of Soviet-Peruvian relations, the guest expressed satisfaction at their forward development, which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace.

The APRA secretary general noted that under present conditions the struggle for peace is the main aim of the party he heads. We fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and strengthening peace on earth, he said.

Ponomarev Receives Villanueva

LD302229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Armando Villanueva, secretary general of the Peoples Party APRA, senator in the National Congress of Peru. Armando Villanueva conveyed a message of greeting to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from Garcia, President of Peru. In the course of a friendly conversation some questions concerning the international situation and Soviet-Peruvian relations were discussed.

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS AT CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD302228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people, devoted to the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, took place at the House of the Unions today. The speakers noted that the Soviet people are in solidarity with the Republic of Cuba in its efforts directed at preserving national independence and constructing socialism.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Orlov, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, Comrade Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, as well as Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, Soto.